The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.......NO. 8642. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AMENDING THE SILVER BILL.

A HARD STRUGGLE IN THE HOUSE.

THE SILVER MEN FORCED TO YIELD—THE MOST MISCHIEVOUS CLAUSES OF THE EIGHTH SECTION STRICKEN OUT—PROBABLE ADOPTION OF THE RECONSTRUCTED BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The House to-day, after a persistent struggle, succeeded in perfecting the eighth section of the Silver bill, and the indications now are that the section as amended will receive affirmative action to-morrow. The silver men were forced to open the section to discussion and amendment, and under the vigorous attacks made upon it the most vicious features were driven out, the silver men reluctantly consenting to their withdrawal. The clauses stricken out were: First, permitting silver certificates to be issued in payment of interest on the public debt; second, authorizing the issue of certificates based on coin and bullion deposited in the Treasury to an amount equal to 20 per cent. in excess of coin or bullion so deposited; and, third, authorizing such certificates to be computed as part of the lawful money reserve of national banks. After considerable discussion and several roll-calls, the section was amended to read as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to receive deposits of gold or silver coin and gold, or silver bullion, with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, or to receive bullion deposited with the Superintendent of the branch Mint at Denver, Col., in sums not less than $20, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations, at the discretion of the depositor, of not less than $5 each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin and bullion deposited for, or representing, the certificates of deposit retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand, and certificates representing coin in the Treasury, together with those issued for bullion deposited, shall be received at par in payment for all dues to the United States, including duties on imports; provided, that all certificates for gold or silver bullion shall be issued at the average market value of such bullion in standard silver dollars in New-York and San Francisco for the week next preceding such deposit; and provided further, that gold or silver bullion which shall become the property of the Government by the return of certificates to the Treasury in payment of dues thereto, shall be coined and paid out the same as other money.

After the section had been thus amended, Mr. Claflin, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out all that part beginning with the words "and certificates representing coin in the Treasury," including the two provisos. This was defeated—yeas 99, nays 116. Mr. Ewing then asked unanimous consent to make what he called "a verbal correction," by substituting for the words "silver dollars" in the first proviso, the words "coin of like metal." Objection being made, Mr. Ewing moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to. A controversy arose as to whether a similar motion had not been laid upon the table, and an appeal to the notes of the official stenographer showed that such a motion had not been made. A motion was then made to table Mr. Ewing's motion to reconsider, the effect of which would be to prevent any change being made in the amendment as quoted above. Upon a rising vote the motion to table was lost, when the yeas and nays were demanded, pending the call of which the House adjourned.

As the section now stands, the value of gold and silver bullion to be purchased is measured by the standard silver dollar, which is not only a recognition of monometallism, but the adoption of the silver dollar as the unit of value, so far as the purchase of bullion is concerned. The practical effect would be the same as if the word "gold" was used instead of the word "silver." Payment for bullion is not required to be made in silver dollars as was believed by the silver men when the amendment was voted upon, but its value is to be fixed in standard silver dollars, which is practically the same as if the value should be determined in gold dollars. If silver dollars depreciate, more of them will of course be required to purchase an ounce of bullion, because the value of the silver dollar must be determined by the gold standard. It was to correct this blunder that Mr. Ewing desired to substitute the words "coin or like metal." A better amendment would be to strike out the words "in standard silver dollars" from the first proviso. They are superfluous and meaningless, and Mr. Ewing's proposed amendment would be no better, for the reason that, no matter what Congress may do, gold will rule as the standard of value, and regulate the price of silver, just as it regulates the price of wheat and all other commodities. Whatever may be done with Mr. Ewing's amendment will not materially affect the action of the House on the section as now amended. The indications are that the work of to-day has given strength to the bill, and the general feeling to-night is that it will be passed.

CROWDING INTO MINNESOTA.

GREAT IMMIGRATION DURING THE LAST TEN MONTHS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 22.—At no former period in the history of Minnesota has there been so large an influx of immigrants to its borders as during the last 10 months. They are pouring into the State by all lines of railway and by Lake Superior. Reports of the wonderful productiveness of the upper wheat district, opened up in the last two years, is attracting the best class of agriculturists from the East and from other Western States. Very many of the new settlers are farmers of other States with more means than is usually at the command of the foreign immigrants, and with an experience that enables them to proceed at once to the opening of their farms. Inquiry at the land offices of the various railroads supplies details of this Spring's emigration. The Commissioner of the St. Paul and Sioux City Road says that the amount of land under cultivation along the line of this road is this year more than double that of 1877, and that 25 per cent. more prairie would be broken this year than during the last or any previous year. It is stated at the St. Paul and Pacific offices that about 250 coach-loads of immigrants have been deposited at the various stations of the St. Paul and Pacific Road by special trains—two special trains a day—after leaving the St. Paul depot. In addition to this, on the average, two extra coaches a day are attached to the regular trains for the benefit of immigrants and land hunters. About an equal number of cars are employed to transport the stock, agricultural implements and household effects of this army of settlers. Immigration on the line of the Northern Pacific is greater than ever this season.

The facts are best shown by a few selections from a mass of statistics in the three counties of Morris, Todd, and Ottertail. The population increased, from 1871 to 1879, from 4,679 to 28,500. The value of farm property increased from $164,593 to $1,974,980. In the Counties of Crow Wing, Cass, Wadena, Becker, and Clay, opened for settlement in 1871, the population increased from 524 to 12,450, and the value of farm property from $8,506 to $1,033,970.

TILDEN'S FAITHFUL LAWYER.

DETROIT, Mich., May 22.—In the case of W. P. Healy, convicted at Marquette of carrying off books of the New-York Mine, while they were still in custody of the United States officers, in the examination in the case against Samuel J. Tilden, to recover the income tax which he failed to return, Judge Witney has imposed a fine of $200. The similar case against Thomas Harland, the New-York lawyer who represented Mr. Tilden personally in the matter, was called yesterday, and, after a long consultation with his counsel, Harland pleaded guilty to the offense, and a fine of $200 was also imposed in his case.

YALE SECRET SOCIETY ELECTIONS.

NEW-HAVEN, May 22.—At Yale there are only two secret societies for the Senior year, and they are known as the Skull and Bones and the Scroll and Key, from the pins which members wear. To each of these societies 15 members of the Junior Class are elected each Spring. The elections in the Class of '80 were announced this evening as follows: Skull and Bones—William Palmer Allen, Auburn, N. Y.; John Arnold Amundson, Rochester, Minn.; Edward Manross Bentley, Ellenville, N. Y.; Walter Chauncey Camp, New-Haven; Edmund Frank Green, Oakland, Cal.; Walter Jennings, Fairfield, Conn.; Alfred Bull Nichols, New-Haven; Henry Choate Ordway, Hampstead, N. H.; Wilbur Parker, Cleveland, Ohio; Sidney Catlin Partridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Allison Peters, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Dosamus Scudder, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edward Curran Spencer, St. Paul, Minn.; Harry Waters Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walter Crafts Wetherbee, New-York City. Scroll and Key—Franz Hamilton Ayer, Nashua, N. H.; William Darius Bishop, Jr., Bridgeport, Conn.; George Henry Clarke, Jr., Hartford, Conn.; William Montague Hall, Ashfield, Mass.; William Forrest Hutchison, Norwich, Conn.; William Reynolds Innis, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Frederick William Koster, Moline, Ill.; Preston King, Minneapolis, Minn.; Edward Weston Knevals, Fordham, N. Y.; Norris Galpin Osborn, New-Haven; Dickinson Woodruff Richards, Litchfield, Conn.; Frank Otto Spencer, Cleveland, Ohio; Grant Alexander Smith, Milwaukee, Wis.; Paul Walton, Ridgewood, N. J.; Wirt Dexter Walker, Chicago, Ill.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL TAFT FAR AHEAD IN THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—A close canvass of the Republican county delegations to the State Convention shows that Taft has, thus far, nearly two votes to Foster's one. Foster's friends are very much in earnest. They believe he has fairly earned the nomination by his services to the party, and they promise to stand by him to the end. Of the instructed delegates there are nearly as many for Foster as for Taft, and it is noted that the resolutions instructing for the former are couched generally in very strong terms. But the great majority of the delegates are uninstructed, and with them Taft is ahead. It is expected that Hamilton County will cast her 51 votes unanimously for him, and other strong Taft counties coming near the head of the alphabetical list will give the ex-Attorney-General an important advantage in the convention. It is not definitely known whether Foster will consent to take the second place on the ticket if his aspirations for the first are defeated. Reports on that subject are conflicting. A ticket composed of Taft and Foster would unite the different elements of the party and remove all doubt as to the success of the campaign, but the Republicans are not unmindful that to ask Foster to take the second place is demanding a greater sacrifice than most men would make. Whether such a sacrifice would be rewarded with future honors is a consideration that may possibly control his decision. He made a hopeless race for Congress last Fall, solely for the good of the party, and there are those of his friends who think he has done his full share in that direction. The peremptory refusal of Secretary Sherman to allow his name to be used in the convention has relieved the canvass of the Sherman-Thurman bugbear. The attempt to use Sherman's name to force Thurman to accept the Democratic nomination was very persistent. The assertion that the former wanted the Republican nomination was so often reiterated by the Democratic papers that many Republicans began to believe it and helped the movement along. The Democrats are conscious that with any small timber like Bishop or Rice the battle is lost to them in advance; hence their anxiety to fix the Republican slate. There is a promise of a very large attendance at the convention. At some of the leading hotels every available room has already been engaged.

ASSERTING A CONQUEROR'S RIGHT.

SUING REBEL STATE OFFICERS FOR GOLD TAKEN FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

RICHMOND, Va., May 22.—What are known as the "gold cases" were taken up for trial here to-day, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge R. W. Hughes. These cases include about a dozen suits on the part of the United States Government against ex-State officers who were in authority at the time of the evacuation of Richmond, for amounts ranging from $1,000 to $5,000, and aggregating about $20,000. It is claimed that the rebel Government of Virginia had in the Treasury on April 2, 1865, a quantity of gold and silver with which the officers of that Government paid themselves and their soldiers in advance, Gov. William Smith taking $5,000, most of it in advance. By the public law the conqueror is entitled to the property of the conquered and to the rights of action of the conquered power due from its debtors. The United States Government brings suit as the conquering power against these officers, but does not claim anything that that belongs to the State of Virginia as a State. The United States Government only claims what belonged to the rebel Government of Virginia, which was overthrown by its armies in April, 1865. This specie belonged to the rebel Government of Virginia as such. The officers of that Government as such took this money, and the United States Government sues them as debtors of the rebel Government overthrown by the Union Army. The case against ex-Gov. William Smith was the first put upon trial. The Government put in all the proof deemed necessary to establish its allegations. The ex-Governor, now nearly 80 years old, was then put upon the stand. He made an elaborate statement to the jury, reciting, in a very interesting manner, the history of his actions, doings, and wanderings, as Governor, for weeks succeeding the capture of Richmond, until his surrender to Gen. Patrick, Provost Marshal of Richmond. His story was amusingly told, and at times Judge, jury, lawyers, and audience were convulsed with laughter. Without getting through with ex-Gov. Smith's testimony, the trial went over until to-morrow.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SCANDAL.

THE RIOT BILL INVESTIGATION DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

HARRISBURG, May 22.—The Riot bill corruption investigating committee held a session this forenoon and examined several witnesses, but elicited nothing startling. The first witness was W. M. Bunn, of the Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript*, who stated that no one had offered him money to induce him to support the bill in his paper. Mr. Rumberger, of Armstrong, who, Silverthorne says, told him he was to receive $1,500 for supporting the bill, and promised him half if he would do so, asked the committee to examine two witnesses in his behalf. The committee agreed to do so, and fixed next Tuesday evening for their hearing, which, it is expected, will close the examination of witnesses. C. B. Brockway, of the Bloomsburg *Columbian*, testified that he had published "Allegheny County's Plea," that when shown the article he told the person showing it that it was too long to publish gratis, and its publication at 20 cents per line would cost $100; he published it, for which he received $100, and when the bill was made out it amounted to something over $97; his paper opposed the bill. Representative George F. Smith, of Philadelphia, who was implicated by Representative Drum's testimony yesterday, admitted saying to Drum that he understood there was $1,000 in the bill, but denied offering him money; he had no authority to do so. Mr. Porter answered "No" to the formal questions. As this exhausted the list of witnesses, the committee adjourned to Tuesday evening to hear Mr. Rumberger's witnesses, one of whom is from Pittsburg and the other from Erie.

ADMIRAL WORDEN'S LIBEL SUIT.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 22.—In the Court of Common Pleas to-day in the case of Bernard Maurice against Admiral John L. Worden for libel, and claiming $20,000 damages, Judge Brown sustained the motion of defendant's counsel to strike out the evidence of the indorsement made by Admiral Worden on the letter of resignation of Mr. Maurice, as Assistant of French at the Naval Academy, on the ground that it was a privileged communication to the Secretary of the Navy, his superior officer. Judge Brown said if anything could arise which was a privileged question, this was such a one. An officer in such cases was required to express his views, and it would have been a breach of duty to have failed to do so. Commodore Worden may have acted hastily, and possibly reached a conclusion without having a full knowledge of the facts, or, as alleged by the plaintiff, maliciously. But he was required by the law to form and express an opinion in such matters, and he did so. It would be fatal to the discipline requisite to be maintained in the naval service, if for so doing he, as a public officer in the performance of such duty, should make himself liable to be tried and suffer penalties. The plaintiff on becoming a teacher in the Academy made himself amenable to the regulations of the Navy. But he was by no means left without redress. He could have had a court-martial. Though not likely to obtain damages, he would have been afforded vindication. Plaintiff's counsel excepted to the ruling. The case is still on.

CAUSED BY A BROKEN CANAL-LOCK.

RONDOUT, N. Y., May 22.—A number of suits have been commenced in the Supreme Court against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for damages by Eddyville property-owners. The guard-lock of the canal is situated in Eddyville Village, near this city. The great freshet last Fall damaged the canal to the amount of about $300,000. The guard-lock gave way, and the water, as it rushed out, destroyed much property. The plaintiffs in the suits, it is stated, will claim that the canal company undertook to create an artificial water-way, and is responsible for damages caused by defects or flaws in the same.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

THE PROPOSED YELLOW FEVER LAW.

IT IS STRONGLY OPPOSED IN THE SENATE—SOUTHERN SANITARY LAWS CRITICISED—LACK OF QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Senate spent the entire session of to-day discussing the Yellow Fever bill, and adjourned without reaching a final vote. The bill was before the Senate in the early part of the session, but the opposition was so strong that it was recommitted to the Committee on Epidemic Diseases for modification. Senator Harris, a few days ago, reported it back with amendments, but the second effort of the committee does not seem to be any more satisfactory than the first, as the opposition to-day was as strong as when it was first considered. The principal objections urged against it are that it destroys State Quarantine laws and regulations, and arbitrarily controls the sanitary regulation of the whole country by a National Board of Health. The section of the bill which provides for the punishment of violations of the regulations of State Boards of Health in the United States courts was objected to as being unconstitutional. There was, however, nothing in the debate to-day of interest or importance, except, perhaps, the speech of Senator Conkling, who made several telling points against it. He began by eulogizing the health and quarantine regulations of New-York City, saying that although every year yellow fever was brought to her doors, not a single case had ever yet broken through its quarantine corral. He also spoke of the quarantine laws of other States, and asked why it was that the Southern States, situated upon the high road of this terrible disease, had never followed the example of the Northern States, and erected barriers against it. His criticism of this neglect on the part of the South was the best part of his speech, and not a single Senator from that section attempted to make an answer. When he asked for an explanation as to the cause of the neglect there were several attempts to amend the bill, but most of them were voted down, which indicates that its friends have strength enough to pass it. Senator Eaton tried to have the appropriation reduced from $500,000 to $250,000, but it was voted down. The only amendment adopted was one offered by Mr. Logan, giving the Secretary of the Treasury a supervising control of the expenditures of the board created by the bill. It will probably pass the Senate to-morrow without material amendment.

PARTY PLANS IN CONGRESS.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL TO BE SENT TO THE PRESIDENT TO-DAY—GENERAL WORK OPPOSED.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day considered the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill, and agreed to recommend to the House concurrence in them. The bill as it came from the Senate was, therefore, engrossed to-day, and will be presented to the House to-morrow and passed. This action will dispose of the bill so far as the two houses are concerned, and it will at once be sent to the President for the disapproval which is predetermined. The final decision of the committee to agree to the Senate amendments was reached after considerable discussion. There was decided feeling manifested in the committee in relation to the action of the Senate in denying the right of the House to fix the salaries of Senate employes, and Messrs. Atkins, Clymer, and Blount were in favor of non-concurring and making the contest now, while a majority of their colleagues agreed with them as to the right of the House to fix the salaries of the Senate employes, as well as all other salaries paid by the Government. They took the ground that this bill was a legacy from the Forty-fifth, and was not really a product of the present Congress, and that this fact, particularly in view of the peculiar circumstances surrounding the measure, made it prudent to concur, and to reserve the contest for a more favorable occasion. This sentiment prevailed, and Mr. Atkins was instructed to report the bill to-morrow, and to explain to the House the reasons which prompted the committee to recommend concurrence.

A general press dispatch says there is a decided disposition on the Republican side of the House to prevent the consideration of any general legislation after the disposition of the Warner Silver bill, and prominent members of the party said to-day that there was no doubt that the Republicans would follow this course if an attempt should be made to take up any of the other measures which have been reported by committees during the present session, other than those making appropriations for the Army and the executive branches of the Government. To accomplish this the Republicans will have to refrain from voting, which will leave the House without a quorum.

A prominent member of the House Judiciary Committee said to-day that the report which is to be made on the Presidential veto of the Army Interference bill, and which is being prepared by Chairman Knott, of the Judiciary Committee, will be a very elaborate document, and will probably be submitted to the committee, although it is quite possible that it will be issued as an address to the people through the Democratic Campaign Committee.

THE USE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

SENATOR M'DONALD'S BUNCOMBE BILL AND WHY IT WAS INTRODUCED.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Senator McDonald introduced his bill to-day to regulate the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases, and gave notice that he would make a speech upon it next Monday. Mr. Wallace also gave notice that he should speak upon the bill. Senator Edmunds created some merriment by gravely announcing that he should speak upon it whenever he could get the floor under the rules. It is understood that several other Senators will speak upon this bill, and it looks as if the political discussion which was believed to have terminated with the passage of the Legislative Appropriation bill will be revived. There is no expectation whatever that the bill will pass, and it was probably introduced for the sole purpose of giving Senators who failed to obtain the floor when the appropriation bills were pending an opportunity to express their views on the political questions which have occupied the present session of Congress. The bill is more objectionable than any of the political legislation yet presented. It not only takes from the President all discretionary power in relation to the use of the Army to enforce the civil power of the Government, but it repeals all the Federal Election laws.

SHORT OF LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

PLENTY OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE TREASURY BUT A LACK OF GREENBACKS.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Since Jan. 1, 1879, accounts have not been kept so as to show separately the coin and currency balances. Called bonds, and nearly all other coin liabilities, are now paid in currency by the preference of the holders, and the revenues are mostly collected in currency, so that no distinction is made between coin and currency either in receipts or disbursements. It is known, however, that coin obligations have been so largely paid in currency that the coin reserve on hand at the publication of the last debt statement, exclusive of fractional silver, was considerably in excess of $145,517,348, the available balance reported. As the resumption reserve is included in that balance, it is necessarily made up entirely of coin.

Thus far the amount of legal-tender notes redeemed in coin has been less than the coin deposited for legal-tender notes. The redeemed notes are treated in every respect like other notes coming into the Treasury. As there is sufficient coin to make up all of the available balance in the Treasury, it seems that the Government does not hold even a sufficient amount of legal-tender notes necessary to meet current liabilities, such as the redemption of certificates and national bank notes, and the payment of matured called bonds, interest, and other matured obligations, payable upon presentation, and if they were all presented at once, and currency demanded, the Government would be compelled to meet their payment partly in coin. On the 1st inst. the Treasury held $23,694,563 in standard silver dollars, and about $6,500,000 of fractional silver.

A NEW ELECTORAL PLAN.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL AGREED UPON BY THE SPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The House committee on the state of the law respecting the ascertainment and declaration of the result of the election of the President and Vice-President, to-day agreed upon a bill, and authorized Representative Bicknell, the Chairman, to report it to the House with the approval of the committee. The title and provisions of the measure are as follows:

A BILL to amend sundry provisions of chapter 1, title 3 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to Presidential elections, and to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon.

First—Electors of President and Vice-President are to be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

Second—They are to vote by ballot on the second Monday in December next after their appointment.

Third—They are to make three certificates; one of them to be delivered to the President of the Senate by special messenger before the second Monday in January then next; another to be sent to him by mail forthwith, and the third to be delivered forthwith to the District Judge of the district in which they meet.

Fourth—If the certificate is not received by the President of the Senate on or before the second Monday in January he must inform the Secretary of the State forthwith, who shall send a special messenger to the District Judge for the certificate deposited with him.

Fifth—Controversies as to Electoral votes in any State may be passed upon by its highest judicial tribunal, which shall send its decisions under seal to the President of the Senate.

Sixth—Both houses of Congress shall meet on the second Monday in the February next after the meeting of the Electors; the President of the Senate shall preside; seven tellers shall be appointed by the Senate and two by the House.

Seventh—The President of the Senate shall open all the certificates, and the votes shall be counted by the two houses in the alphabetical order of the States as certified, unless rejected by both houses, but if there be a controversy in any State, and a certified decision of it by its highest judicial tribunal, the Electoral votes of that State shall be counted in accordance therewith, unless the decision be revised by both houses. If there be a controversy, and no such judicial decision, the contested votes shall not be counted unless both houses concur therein. If there be conflicting judicial decisions or conflicting certificates, the decision or certificate held by both houses to be given by proper authority shall be conclusive, unless rejected by both houses.

Eighth—The tellers are required to make a list of the votes as counted, and the President of the Senate to announce the result, and said announcement, with a list of the votes, shall be entered on the Journal of each house.

Ninth—On opening any certificate, the President of the Senate shall call for objections. Objections must be in writing, brief, without argument, and signed by one Senator and one Representative. Objections are to be decided, separately, by each house, the Senate withdrawing. During the meeting of the two houses, the presiding officer shall have power to preserve order, and no debate shall be allowed.

Tenth—In the separate meetings to decide upon objections, each Senator or Representative may speak five minutes, and once only, and, after two hours of such debate the main question shall be put.

Eleventh—The joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count shall be completed. No recess can be taken, except upon a question arising under this act, in which case either house, acting separately, may direct a recess of such house, not beyond the next day, but if the count be not completed before the fifth day after the first meeting, no further or other recess shall be taken by either house.

The bill finally repeals sections 131, 135, 136, 140, 141, 142, 147, 148, and 149, of the Revised Statutes.

THE RUSH FOR CERTIFICATES.

A CONSTANTLY INCREASING DEMAND FOR THEM.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since yesterday's report have amounted to $1,063,580. The demand increases daily, and crowds of men, women, and children are seen each day at the Treasury, Post Office, and other places where they are sold, purchasing certificates or speculating in selling positions in line. To-day the corridors at the Treasury, from the cash-room down to the Treasurer's office and up to the eastern side of the building, were crowded. The clerks in the Treasury were well represented in the line this morning, as usual. Many of them having gone into the business of speculation, an order was issued to-day prohibiting employes from getting into the line. This order is based on section 244 of the Revised Statutes, which is as follows: "Every clerk employed in the Treasury who carries on any trade or business in the funds and debts of the United States, or of any State, or in any kind of public property, or who takes or applies to his own use any emolument or gain for negotiating or transacting any business in the departments, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of $500, and removed from office." There was a good deal of complaint but the order had to be complied with. There are three places in the Treasury where the certificates are sold, and eight other selling points in the city. The total sales in Washington to-day amounted to $195,000. It is expected that all the certificates will be sent out of the Treasury by Wednesday or Thursday next. This will close up the business here, but the sales elsewhere will continue until all are disposed of.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $425,237 03, and from Customs, $428,512 87.

Mr. J. G. Hill, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, who has been suspended since Dec. 5 last on account of charges in connection with the construction of the Chicago Custom-house, and who was recently acquitted by the court of that city, returned to Washington this morning, and was at once restored to duty by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day instructed Representative Morton, of New-York, to report to the House a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to represent the United States at the International Expositions to be held in Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, in 1879 and 1880, respectively. The measure appropriates $20,000 for the purpose of effecting such representation at either or both Expositions.

Mr. William Hunter, Second Assistant Secretary of State, to-day celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of his entry into the service of the Government as an employe of the State Department. As a mark of respect from his associates in the department, his desk was handsomely decorated this morning and a banquet was given in his honor to-night. The President and many foreign representatives and public officers called upon him during the day.

The House Committee on Manufactures to-day agreed to report to the House for printing and recommittal a bill prepared by Representative Wise, of Pennsylvania, to provide for the welfare of the people in preventing the adulteration of articles of food and drink. It imposes a fine and imprisonment upon persons manufacturing, selling, or bartering any article of food or drink containing any ingredient or material injurious to the health of persons partaking thereof, and authorizes persons suspecting such adulteration to have samples of the article of food or drink analyzed, and if the fact is exhibited, the corporation or individual shall pay all expenses attending such proceeding, and in case of a refusal by a person to furnish samples of suspected adulterated articles, he is made liable to punishment.

The bill introduced by Senator Cockrell to-day, (by request,) to provide for the construction and completion of certain transcontinental lines of railroads, proposes a Government guarantee of interest on fifty-year 5 per cent. bonds to the amount of $25,000 for each mile of railroad, to be constructed by the Red River and Mississippi, the New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, the Texas Pacific, and the St. Louis Transcontinental Railroad Companies respectively, from Monroe to Shreveport, from New-Orleans to Shreveport, from Fort Worth to El Paso, and from Vineta to El Paso. The public lands heretofore granted to these companies are, by the terms of this bill, to be sold by the Government at double minimum rates, and the proceeds to be applied to payment of the interest on guaranteed bonds and the creation of sinking funds. It is also proposed to authorize the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Arizona to extend its line from Fort Yuma to El Paso, (without, however, granting it any Government aid except the right of way,) and to grant the Northern Pacific Railroad Company 10 years' additional time for the construction of its main line, subject to all the terms and conditions of its original charter and the various supplemental joint resolutions of Congress.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

GREEK AND TURKISH QUESTIONS.

A BLOODY BATTLE IN THESSALY BETWEEN TURKS AND INSURGENTS—CABINET TROUBLES IN TURKEY.

ATHENS, May 22.—An official dispatch has been received by the Minister of War announcing that an engagement has taken place between the Turkish troops and insurgents at Periasia, Thessaly. The Turks lost 450 men in killed and wounded, and the insurgents 70 men, including their leaders.

LONDON, May 23.—The *Times's* Vienna dispatch says it is announced from Constantinople that Khaireddin Pasha, the Grand Vizier, has tendered his resignation, as certain rivalries have been very active lately. Should a change be effected, it is believed that it will be a far-reaching one.

The *Post's* correspondent at Berlin reports that Germany and France are co-operating heartily on the Greek question.

A dispatch to the *Post* from Berlin states that Russia is about to add a number of swift cruisers to her fleet.

GERMANY'S TARIFF POLICY.

BISMARCK SPEAKS IN SUPPORT OF THE GRAIN DUTIES.

BERLIN, May 22.—In the German Reichstag yesterday Prince Bismarck made a two-hours' speech in support of the grain duties. He strove to show that the imposition of the duties, by bettering the purses of the agricultural class, would give an impetus to industrial activity. England, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands were cited in proof thereof. The Prince disclaimed all intention of seeking to increase the imperial exchequer by the corn tax. All he desired was to do justice to his long-suffering countrymen by removing to the frontier, in the form of a consumption duty, a part of the direct taxes. The debate was adjourned until Friday. The Government's proposals will probably be adopted. The landed interest is now urging protection of wool.

In the election yesterday of Herr Sydewitz, Conservative, for President of the Reichstag, the Liberals abstained from voting. Of 204 votes cast Herr Sydewitz received 195.

LONDON, May 22.—The *Times's* correspondent at Berlin says: "The vote yesterday for President of the Reichstag must be taken as an indication of the future course of the Reichstag for a period it would be rash to set limits to."

BUSINESS AND LABOR TROUBLES.

RECENT DUTCH FAILURES—CATTLE TROUBLES AT LIVERPOOL—THE MINERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, May 22.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that the Rotterdamsche Handelsvereeniging (trading company) loses 7,000,000 florins by the failure of the Afolkaansche Handelsvereeniging, and will be compelled to ask the indulgence of its creditors. It proposes to pay them in $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds. If this compromise is refused the company will be obliged to solicit the judicial respite which is allowed by Dutch law to a debtor able to prove the existence of assets. It is said that the Antwerp banks will suffer by the embarrassments of the Rotterdamsche Handelsvereeniging.

The block in the Liverpool cattle delivery is due to the backwardness of the lairage and slaughtering accommodations. A portion of the Wallasey Dock sheds, on the Birkenhead side of the Mersey, is still unaccepted by the Privy Council. The Morpeth Dock sheds at Birkenhead and the Canada Dock sheds at Liverpool are incomplete. The action of the Privy Council in scheduling hogs has added to the difficulty. One vessel in the Wallasey Dock and two in the river are unable to discharge their cargoes. Three others are due, which will also be without accommodations.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, May 22.—After considerable difficulty, the obstinate section of the striking coal-miners has been induced to accept the award of wages made by the Judge of the Durham County Court last week, and all the pits in the Durham Miners' Union will be working to-day. The coal-owners in Germany have taken advantage of the miners' strike here to push German coals into all the Baltic ports, and it is feared that a considerable portion of the ordinary Summer trade in coals from the Tyne may have been forestalled.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, May 22.—In the House of Commons to-night, the Hon. Edward Stanhope, Under-Secretary for India, in introducing the Indian Budget, said that, independently of the results of the inquiry into the Army administration and expenditure on unproductive public works, the Government believed it would be able to economize £1,000,000 yearly, and had no doubt of its ability to establish a financial equilibrium. He explained that authorization to borrow in England would only be used if strictly necessary, and only to the extent of five millions. Mr. Fawcett, in consequence of this statement, withdrew his amendment, expressing alarm at the increase of expenditure. Mr. Gladstone congratulated Mr. Stanhope on the presentment he had been able to make of the financial condition of India.

The Home Rulers in the House of Commons have chosen as their leader Mr. William Shaw, member for Cork County, in the place of Dr. Isaac Butt, deceased.

The Government has refused to give a day for further debate in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Irish University bill.

PARIS, May 22.—In the Committee on Technique of the Darien congress yesterday, Sir John Hawkshaw spoke strongly against the Panama route for a canal with a tunnel. He declared that the tunnel would become a receptacle of all the waters of the Chagres basin and be liable to be completely blocked. His arguments made considerable impression.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 22.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Golos* states that Germany, not Russia, demanded that Switzerland renounce the right of asylum to foreign refugees. Switzerland refused, and Germany referred the question to the other powers, who refused to co-operate with Germany.

ROME, May 22.—The Senate has adopted the supplementary convention in regard to the St. Gothard Railway.

A FORGED POUGHKEEPSIE BOND.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 22.—A forged bond, class 18, Poughkeepsie City water bonds, for $1,000, payable in 1890, has been received by the Fallkill Bank here, from a New-York City broker. The bond was sent for the purpose of testing its genuineness. The bond had been printed from the original plate. All bonds are signed by the Mayor and Chamberlain. The signatures on the forged bonds purport to be those of W. Morgan Lee, Mayor, and J. W. Coleman, Chamberlain. When this class of bonds was issued, H. G. Eastman was Mayor, and J. W. Coleman, Chamberlain. The coupons on all bonds issued at that time had the Chamberlain's name printed in; the later issues have the Chamberlain's name written on the coupons. The coupons on the forged bond had been cut off. It is not known whether or not they have been presented here for payment. The forged bond has been returned to New-York.

JUDGE PACKER'S GENEROUS BEQUESTS.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., May 22.—The will of Judge Packer was read to-day. It bequeaths for the permanent endowment of Lehigh University, of Bethlehem, $1,500,000; for a library for the university, $500,000; to St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, $300,000; St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Mauch Chunk, $30,000. There are several bequests which are kept private for the present.

THE LOWELL SAVINGS BANKS.

LOWELL, Mass., May 22.—Bank Commissioner Gatchell, after investigating the Lowell Five-cent Savings Bank, at the request of the Trustees, has placed a temporary injunction upon it. This result is due to no mismanagement, but to shrinkage on mortgaged property and bank stock, to withdrawal of deposits amounting to $350,000 in the past year, and to arrearage on interest due the bank on loans. This last item is about $100,000. There are about 10,000 depositors, whose deposits amount to about $1,500,000. The Trustees do not believe that the injunction will last more than a year, but that by passing one or two dividends the bank will regain a sound footing. The other savings banks in the city are not in the least concerned in this difficulty, but are prepared to stand a run, which will almost inevitably result from the panic among small depositors. There is some talk, should this occur, of all the banks acting in concert, and requiring notice for the withdrawal of large amounts.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DEFICIENCY.

THE TREASURER SHOWS THE SAD CONDITION OF THE STATE FINANCES.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 22.—In obedience to a resolution of the Senate, requesting information as to the condition of the finances of the State, Treasurer Noyes to-day made a detailed report, of which the following is an abstract: Deficit in general fund, May 31, 1879, $1,752,519 89; estimated revenues of general fund for the year ending Nov. 30, 1879, $3,595,000; estimated expenditure in general fund for same time, $4,062,000; excess of expenditures, $667,000; estimated additional expenses for year ending Nov. 30, 1879, $2,449,519 89; actual deficit Nov. 30, 1879, $2,449,519 89. To the estimated expenses up to Nov. 30, 1879, must be added $215,000 for increased and unestimated expenses of the Legislature, increased pensions, and $5,000 for the National Guard, which increases the deficit to $2,664,519 89. This will be reduced by $445,483 55, which will be diverted from the sinking fund by the operation of a law of March 20 last. This will leave the deficit $2,219,036 34.

The Treasurer says: "The passage of appropriations now before the House and not included in the schedule will increase the expenditures in an amount equal to the expense of an extra session of the Legislature; therefore no deduction can be made from the above deficit, as I believe the year 1881 will find that amount unpaid, unless provided for at the present session. Especially will this be true if the present Revenue bill, as it passed the House, becomes a law, for this will decrease the present revenues. An examination of the revenue, from 1875 up to and including the estimated revenue for 1879, shows that there has been a continued decrease. In 1875 the revenue was $6,489,092 02. In 1879 the estimated revenue is $5,150,000; decrease in four years, $1,330,099 02. To this add the extraordinary expenses of the riot of 1877, of not less than $600,000, making a total of $1,930,099 02." The Treasurer concludes as follows: "As to the conclusions that have been drawn from the foregoing facts and figures, the Treasurer very much regrets that he cannot see that there is no need of providing for any additional revenue. But the ugly fact stares him in the face that there is a deficit of over $200,000, and that the appropriations are likely to absorb all the revenues that can be received under the existing laws for the next two years, without reducing the amount of the present deficit. To him this is not a pleasant picture, but he deems that his duty is done in stating the facts. He does not presume to suggest remedies. As long, however, as this lack of funds in the Treasury continues, he will feel it to be his duty to use what shall come into his hands as far as possible to pay the oldest appropriations."

THE WESTERN RAILROAD WAR.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES VERY LOW—ASPECTS OF THE QUARREL.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The railroad war between the lines leading eastward continues with unabated fury. Freight and passenger rates are being cut unmercifully. The open rate on freight is still $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents on grain to New-York, but there are rumors that certain roads are taking it for 10. This is, on the other hand, denied by the railroad managers, but shippers claim that rates at the latter figure have been made to favored persons. There are no regular rates on live stock, the railroads taking anything they can get. There is authority for a report that live stock is purchased by shippers, not on their own account, but for the railroads, and that heavy shippers, like Allerton and Morris, the notorious evener̃s, are simply receiving a commission from the railroads for the business they do. None of the railroads seem anxious to do a very large carrying trade under this arrangement, and all of them claim to be short of cars.

A new phase has been developed in the war on passenger rates by the issue of a new tariff by the Vanderbilt roads, which makes the cut rates regular on limited tickets. Cut rates were irregular, and all business from connecting lines has been done on the basis of $20 to New-York, the old rate. Now, however, connecting business is based on the following tariff: Buffalo, first class, $12; Albany, $14; New-York, $15; Worcester, Providence, and Boston, $16; Philadelphia, $13 50; Baltimore, $13. These rates are to be uniform at all the ticket offices. No further reductions are likely to be made prior to the meeting of the trunk line Presidents and Executive Committees in New-York. It is thought here that the New-York meeting will not be able to adjust the difficulties and arrange a peace between the warring interests, but that the present fight will be of long duration.

A NEW CHINESE BILL.

PROPOSED REGULATION OF INTERCOURSE WITH CITIZENS OF CHINA.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The bill introduced to-day by Senator Slater, "To regulate intercourse with citizens of the Chinese Empire visiting or residing in the United States," provides that from and after July 1, 1880, they shall be prohibited from engaging in industrial pursuits of any description, either as artisans, agriculturists, or laborers, and from owning or holding real estate, except for residences or commercial purposes. It also prohibits their employment by citizens or corporations in any capacity, except as interpreters and teachers of the Chinese language, and allows them to be employed otherwise only by other subjects of China traveling or residing in the United States for purposes of curiosity or trade and commerce. Penalties of fine or imprisonment are prescribed for violations of these provisions. The bill is designed to restrict the Chinese to the guarantee of the Burlingame treaty, which concedes to them while visiting or residing in the United States the right to enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as citizens of the most favored nation. It is claimed that the "privileges" thus referred to are such only as are conferred upon citizens of other countries by treaty stipulations in respect to travel and residence, and that no existing treaty defines mere "residence" to include the class of privileges from which the bill proposes to exclude Chinamen.

THE INDIANS AT HAMPTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 22.—The closing exercises of the Hampton Normal School took place to-day. Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War; Hon. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior; Senator Saunders and Representative Pound, of Wisconsin; Hon. S. M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore; the Rev. Mark Hopkins, of Boston; the Rev. Dr. Plumer, of Charleston, and the Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, were among the guests. The literary exercises took place in Virginia Hall, which was densely crowed. The students acquitted themselves with great credit, and showed a great improvement over previous years. One of the Indians delivered a pleasing address on his home in Dakota. After the exercises, Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, made an address to the graduates, and was followed by Secretary Schurz, who paid a high tribute to the school, its management, and the success which had attended the experiment of educating and civilizing the Indian race.

A ST. LOUIS SAVINGS BANK SUSPENDS.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—The St. Louis business community was startled this morning by the news of the suspension of the Broadway Savings Bank, an institution, the stock of which has commanded a good price, and which was supposed to be one of the safest savings institutions in the city. J. Phil. Krieger, the Cashier, says that the cause of all the trouble was that some of the Directors have worked against the bank, which had a loan of $40,000 in New-York, which some of the Directors refused to have renewed, so that the bank was forced to pay it. Since the 1st of the month the bank has paid out $220,000. This is what caused the suspension. The bank's deposits amount to $700,000. Its capital stock is $300,000.

DRINKING POISONED MILK.

BOSTON, May 22.—As the United States steamer Leyden was about to sail for Kittery to-day, eight of her crew, including the mates, were suddenly taken with vomiting. Investigation disclosed that it was the result of drinking poisoned milk, purchased in Charlestown. The vessel was detained.

GOOD STONE WAS USED.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The greater part of the day was taken up by the defense in the Custom-house cases in showing that the stone taken from the quarries for the Government building here was of good quality.

AN EXPECTED RAILROAD CHANGE.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—It is learned from a trustworthy source that an entire change is to take place in the management of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad on or about June 1.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

WILD ANIMALS BURNED ALIVE.

DESTRUCTION OF J. N. FRENCH'S COLLECTION—A PITIFUL SCENE.

DETROIT, Mich., May 22.—At 9 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on J. N. French's premises, known as the Five-mile House, a short distance beyond the city limits, destroying, among other valuable property, a number of wild beasts, constituting the remainder of his once famous menagerie. Mr. French was once a well-known showman, but a few years ago disposed of his circus interests, and removed his animals to his farm, renting them out during the Summer months to traveling menageries. The animal barn was a large wooden structure, 200 feet long, containing a row of strong, iron-barred cages. When the fire was discovered, the whole interior of this place was in flames, and the air resounded with the frantic cries of the frightened animals, which sprang fiercely against their bars in a vain effort to escape. In one corner of the barn was securely chained the huge performing elephant Sultan, for many years a prominent attraction at the circus performances. Mr. French, at the risk of his life, dashed through the flame and smoke and endeavored to unloose the great brute, now almost frantic with fear, and whose shrill trumpetings rang out loud and clear above the babel of sounds. But the fastenings were secure, and the flames compelled Mr. French to beat a retreat, leaving the poor brute to roast alive where he stood. Every living inmate of the shed was soon burned to death, and all that was left was a mass of glowing embers and red-hot cages. The animals destroyed consisted of five performing lions, once claimed to be worth $12,000, but since depreciated in value; the elephant, two California lions, an ibex, three kangaroos, one tiger, one zebra that had been trained to trot in harness, a sacred cow and her sacred calf, and a Rocky Mountain big-horned deer. Besides these there was stored in the building a collection of stuffed animals of great value to the owner, circus paraphernalia upon which no stated value can be placed, and many other things which, while not figuring in the proprietor's estimate of loss, were, nevertheless, of great value to him.

The scene during the fire baffled description. Two of the lions fell upon each other and fought desperately, and the cries and struggles of other imprisoned brutes were pitiful. Fears were entertained that an animal might escape alive among the crowd of spectators, and a dozen men hastily armed themselves to shoot down any poor, maddened, howling beasts should they break through the cordon of flames, but these precautions were unnecessary, every one perishing. Mr. French's loss is $15,000, and he had about $12,000 insurance, in small lots, on the animals. The policies were to expire at noon, or three hours after the fire occurred, as the animals had been leased to the managers of the Zoological Garden, near Chicago, and were to have been removed to-morrow.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

DEEDS OF WRONG-DOERS, AND PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

LONDON, Ontario, May 22.—The mother of the negro Richardson, who shot his fellow-workman, Currie, has been arrested as an accomplice, she having furnished her son with a pistol, and directed him to kill Currie.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 22.—The Worcester County (Md.) Grand Jury has indicted Miss Lillie Duer for murder in the first degree in shooting her companion, Miss Ella Hearn, at Pocomoke City. The date for the trial has not yet been set.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 22.—The Referee in suits of the Savings Bank of Fishkill and other parties against the Receiver of the National Bank of Fishkill for the recovery of the value of bonds stolen by Cashier Barton, has awarded $84,919 in favor of the savings bank, and $15,281 in favor of other persons who had bonds stolen. A suit has been commenced against Barton's bondsmen.

BOSTON, May 22.—Edward Reardon was held to-day in $1,500 bail for appearance before the Grand Jury on a charge of throwing a stone at Hattie S. Goodspeed, in Somerville, on Saturday, and thereby causing her death.

RICHMOND, Va., May 22.—Channing P. Redford, an employe of the banking-house of Branch & Co., was found last week to have perpetrated frauds upon the firm. He at once fled. On Tuesday he was arrested in Baltimore, and a requisition was issued by Gov. Holliday. William P. Knox, a private detective, was authorized to receive him. Upon reaching Baltimore, Knox was told that the prisoner had been delivered to Detective Wren, of Richmond. Since that time Redford has not been heard of. Wren declares that he has not seen Redford, and that somebody personated him in Baltimore. This defeat of justice has caused much indignation here. Redford, it is believed, is now in New-York. He is 19 years of age.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 22.—A woman named Billett, carrying her child, aged 10 months, in her arms, on the Pennsylvania Railroad track at Highspire this morning, was struck by a freight train. The mother and child were instantly killed.

On the same road this morning at Salunga, the express train east struck and instantly killed a child named Abram Hall, aged 21 months.

ELORA, Ontario, May 22.—This afternoon while Henry Horton, aged 65 years, was oiling machinery in his grist-mill, his clothing caught on a shaft making 150 revolutions a minute, and the unfortunate man was literally torn to pieces.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 22.—A *Herald* special from Fostoria, Ohio, says: "At 2 P. M. to-day a boiler exploded in the Risdon Grist Mills, owned by Ebersole and Noble, instantly killing Carl Headley, an employe of the mill, and seriously injuring J. H. Arnold, a carpenter; Frank Reynolds, a citizen; —— Young, the fireman, and B. Overmeyer, a farmer. The explosion was very severe, demolishing the machinery and walls of the mill. The loss, which is heavy, has not yet been estimated. The cause of the explosion is not known."

LONDON, May 22.—The Lloyds have received intelligence of an accident aboard the transport steamer China (belonging to the Cunard Line) in Simons Bay on the 20th of April. In heaving up the anchor two men were killed and nineteen injured.

MEXICO'S PROPOSED EXHIBITION.

HAVANA, May 22.—The advices brought from Mexico by the French steamer which reached here yesterday state that the fear of the failure of the proposed International Exhibition is based on jealousy at the increasing popularity of Riva Palacio, who initiated the scheme of the exposition. The leading men support Palacio, and the Benites men oppose him. The abandonment of the exposition enterprise, it was believed, would be the forerunner of the retirement of Palacio from the Cabinet. Palacio and Señor Zamacona are representatives of American ideas of progress. Vallarta is a talented man, but without expansive international ideas. The election of Benites, it is thought, would be the signal for disintegration, and would endanger the friendship between Mexico and the United States. Benites is regarded as an implacable enemy of the United States.

COLOR BLINDNESS OF RAILROAD MEN.

CHESTER, Penn., May 22.—At the annual meeting of the State Medical Society, which opened here to-day, a report was received from Dr. P. D. Keyser, Surgeon of the Wills Hospital of Philadelphia, detailing the results of an examination as to color blindness of train men employed on railroads converging in Philadelphia. He found that of those examined $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. mistook colors one for the other, their defects being of such character as to make them really incapable and unsafe to fill the positions they occupy. Then there were $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. additional who, although able to distinguish colors, were unable to tell the shades of colors, thus making 12 per cent. of those examined who were not quick and sharp in noticing and distinguishing colors and shades.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—First Lieut. D. B. Taylor, of the Eleventh Infantry, being incapacitated for active service, has been granted leave of absence until further orders.

The Powhatan left Port Royal this morning for Hampton Roads.

Paymaster A. W. Bacon has been ordered to duty as Naval Storekeeper at Rio de Janeiro, to report Aug. 1 next. Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris has been detached from duty as Naval Storekeeper at Rio de Janeiro, and ordered to return home when relieved.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The United States ship Jamestown sailed for Sitka to-day, to relieve the Alaska.

THE GRAND TRUNK'S PLANS.

DETROIT, Mich., May 22.—Sir Henry Tyler, President; J. Hickson, General Manager, and other Grand Trunk officers, arrived in this City at a late hour last night and had a long conference this afternoon with committees of the Produce and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, and the Citizens' Committee of Toledo, in reference to securing for the Grand Trunk Line independent Chicago connections.

PICKED UP ON THE FISHING BANKS.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, May 22.—Peter Brown and Nelson Peterson, belonging to the American fishing schooner Fred. Gerring, Jr., arrived here yesterday on board of the steamer George Shattuck, from St. Pierre. They were attending trawls on St. Pierre Bank, and lost their vessel in a fog. After being four days in the boat without food or water, they were picked up by a French schooner and landed at St. Pierre.

TURF AND FIELD SPORTS

GOOD SPORT AT BALTIMORE.

A LUCKY DAY FOR THE FAVORITES—KEBBUCK, GRAND MASTER, BONNIE WOOD, LOULANIER, AND DANDY THE WINNERS.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—The second day of the Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club was as beautiful as could have been desired, and the attendance much larger than yesterday. The track was in a greatly improved condition, but the temperature was much lower, and there was more wind than was desirable. Among the spectators were several members of Congress, Gov. Carroll, and an unusual number of strangers from all sections of the country.

The first race was a mile dash for all ages that had never won at Baltimore, Jerome Park, Saratoga, or Long Branch. The starters were Gleniune, Lady Middleton, Guy, Virginian, Bowstring, Kebbuck, and Baton Rouge. In the pools Kebbuck was the favorite at $100, to $47 for Lady Middleton, $25 for Baton Rouge, and $25 for the field. The start was a good one, Bowstring leading off, with Kebbuck second, Gleniune third, Lady Middleton fourth, Virginian fifth, Guy sixth, and Baton Rouge last. There was no change in going around the upper turn, nor at the quarter-pole, but on the back stretch Gleniune fell back to the fifth place, and Virginian went up third. On the lower turn Kebbuck went to the front, and Lady Middleton made a dash and went up second as they entered the home stretch, with Baton Rouge third. Kebbuck was an easy winner, being four lengths ahead of Lady Middleton second, Baton Rouge third, and Bowstring, Virginian, Guy, Gleniune following in the order named. Time—1:45¼.

The second race, the Vernal Sweepstakes, for three-year olds that had not won a sweepstakes in their two-year-old form, of $25 each, play or play. Colts carried 100 pounds, and fillies and geldings 97 pounds. The club added $500, of which $100 to the second horse. The starters were Annie Augusta, Grand Master, Laureola, Surprise, Pawnee, Skylark, Lillian, Lancewood, Jericho, and Utilita. In the pools, Pawnee was the favorite, selling for $100, to $55 for Jericho, $50 for Annie Augusta, $40 for Lancewood, and $70 for the field. A good start was made, with Lillian in front, Lancewood second, Grand Master third, and the others together. On the lower turn Grand Master took the lead and held it with apparent ease to the finish. At no time did his position appear in danger. On the lower turn Pawnee went up to the second place, and made a fine run into and down the home stretch, but Grand Master won by a head with Pawnee second, Jericho third, and Utilita, Lancewood, Annie Augusta, Skylark, Surprise, Laureola, and Lillian following in the order named. Time—1:45.

The third race was a mile dash for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, fillies and geldings allowed 3 pounds; purse $350, of which $50 to the second horse. Oriole, Hattie F, Albert, Frank, Dick Sasseer, Pique, and Bonnie Wood started. Bonnie Wood was the favorite in the pools at $175, to $150 for Pique, $85 for Hattie F, $80 for Oriole, and $35 for the field. At the start Bonnie Wood took the lead, Pique second, Oriole third, Hattie F fourth, Albert fifth, Dick Sasseer sixth, and Frank last. On the lower turn Albert took the lead, and held it passing the quarter, and to the half-mile pole, with Oriole second, Bonnie Wood third, Hattie F fourth, Pique fifth, and Dick Sasseer and Frank virtually out of the race. On the lower turn, Bonnie Wood made a splendid dash and went to the first place, with Oriole second, Hattie F third, Pique fourth, and Albert fifth. Down the homestretch the running was fine, but Bonnie Wood came in a winner by two lengths ahead of Hattie F, second, who was three lengths ahead of Oriole third, with Albert, Pique, Dick Sasseer, and Frank following. Time—1:45½.

The Peyton Handicap Stakes, for 4-year olds, was the fourth race; $50 each, half forfeit, and $10 if declared out; the club added $500 for the first horse and $100 for the second; mile heats. The starters were Loulanier, Bayard, Belle, and Sunlight. In the pools Loulanier was the favorite at $200, to $80 for Bayard, $75 for Belle, and $40 for Sunlight. Belle went to the front at the start with Bayard second, Loulanier third, and Sunlight last. On the upper turn, Bayard went to the front, and passed the quarter pole a length in front of Belle, second, who was a neck ahead of Loulanier, third. On the back stretch, and on reaching the half mile, Bayard had increased his advantage to two lengths, with Belle still second, Loulanier third, and Sunlight behind. There was no change at the three-quarter pole, except that Bayard increased his advantage. He finished the heat an easy winner by five lengths ahead of Loulanier, second, who was six lengths ahead of Belle, third, and Sunlight distanced. Time—1:45¾.

For the second heat Bayard was the favorite, at $130, to $25 for Loulanier and $10 for Belle. At the start Loulanier was first away, with Belle second and Bayard last. At the quarter pole Loulanier and Belle were running nose and tail, while Bayard was six lengths behind. On the back stretch Bayard was up to the second place and within a length of Loulanier, but on the lower turn she went away from him, and ran into the home stretch two lengths ahead, a lead which she increased at the finish to four lengths, with Bayard second and Belle distanced. Time—1:45½.

For the third heat Loulanier was again the favorite, at $100, to $25 for Bayard. The start was the best of the meeting, Bayard leading off by a nose, but, on the turn, Loulanier went forward and took the lead. She then had the heat and the race at her command, and Bayard could not get near her. She finished an easy winner by three lengths. Time—1:47.

Next came the trial steeple-chase for all horses that had never won a steeple-chase at Baltimore, Jerome Park, Saratoga, or Long Branch, with weights; about one and a half miles over a fraction of the regular steeple-chase course; purse $350 for the first horse, $75 for the second, and $25 for the third. The starters were Ventilator, Dalgasian, Dandy, Patriot, and Lizzie D. Dandy was the favorite in the pools, at $50, to $30 for Dalgasian, $21 for Patriot and Lizzie D., and $11 for Ventilator. The horses got off well together, with Dandy leading, Dalgasian second, Patriot third, Lizzie D. fourth, and Ventilator last. The first earth wall was passed without change, but before reaching the second Patriot went forward, and was the first over, with Dandy second, Lizzie D. third, Dalgasian fourth, and Ventilator last. The two earth walls and the water leap were passed without change, but after leaving the water Dandy again went forward, closely followed by Patriot, with Lizzie D. third, Dalgasian fourth, and Ventilator last. The hedge and ditch and earth wall were cleverly passed without change, but at the last earth wall Dalgasian went down, without, however, doing any injury to himself or jockey. They went to the track again, and arrived to the finish with Dandy five length ahead of Patriot, second, who was two lengths ahead of Lizzie D., third, and Ventilator last. Time—3:10.

To-morrow there will be four races. The first will be a selling race for all ages, one and three-quarter miles. In the pools to-night Governor Hampton was the favorite, at $25, to $10 for Ike Bonham, $6 for Albert, and $14 for the field, consisting of Preston, Burgoo, Frank, Guy, Snowden, and Baton Rouge. For the second race Bonnie is the favorite, at $25, to $11 for Grenadier, $5 for Rochester, and $8 for Clyde Hampton. For the third race Bearcie is the favorite, at $20, to $16 for Viceroy, and $5 for Bennett. For the fourth race Kenny is the favorite, at $50, to $28 for the field, including Lillian, Dick Sasseer, Adair, and Powhatan.

TROTTING MEETINGS.

A RECORD OF YESTERDAY'S EVENTS AT PHILADELPHIA AND PROVIDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—This was the third day of the trotting meeting at Ambler Park. Following are summaries:

UNFINISHED 2:35 RACE.—PURSE, $300.

Ethel Medium	3	2	2	1	1	1
Music in The Air	4	1	1	4	2	2
Annie Bennett	2	3	3	2	4	ro.
Martha	1	4	4	3	3	dis.

Little Mack, Duffy, Norwood drawn.
Time—2:37; 2:36; 2:35; 2:37; 2:38½; 2:38.

UNFINISHED FREE FOR ALL.—Pacing race; purse $200.

Clinker	1	1	1	John S.	4	2	4
William O.	6	2	2	Gray Joe	5	4	5
Comet	6	6	3				

Time—2:28; 2:28; 2:27.

PURSE, $300; FOR 2:45 CLASS.

Jessie Maude	1	1	1	Sneak	5	4	3
Duke Medium	3	2	2	Kingwood	4	3	5
Lizzie McFarland	2	5	4				

Time—2:38; 2:39; 2:39.

Sneak and Kingwood divided fourth money.

PURSE, $400; FOR THE 2:30 CLASS.

Chance	1	1	1
Sussex	2	2	2
Lady Blessington	3	3	3
Fancy	5	4	4
Sam French	4	5	5
Iron King	6	6	6

Time—2:31; 2:33; 2:33.

PURSE, $500; FOR THE 2:20 CLASS.

Driver	1	1	1
Jones	3	2	2
Henry	2	3	3
Richard	4	4	4

Time—2:23½; 2:23¼; 2:27.

SPECIAL PURSE for Hopeful, with running mate to show the three fastest heats ever made on a half-mile track in Pennsylvania. Time—2:19½; 2:19; 2:22¼.

PROVIDENCE, May 22.—The May meeting at Narragansett Park closed to-day. In the 2:50 class race there were seven entries, but only three appeared. George Adea, of Stonington, won in three straight heats; Tommy Lee, of Providence, second, and Black Friday, of Providence, third. Time—2:45; 2:45; 2:41. The closing event was for the three-minute class to road wagons, in which three Providence horses competed. Endurance won in three straight heats, Daisy second, and Nellie Burke third. Time—2:49; 2:48; 2:46.

DETROIT, Mich., May 22.—The unfinished 2:28 race of yesterday was finished this afternoon, eight heats being trotted. It was won by Big Soap taking the last three heats. Time—2:31½; 2:32; 2:32½. Ocean Chief came in second, Jesse Hayes third, and Tom Patchen fourth. The 2:30 race was won by George V., Tom Walton second, Dolly third, and Sam Tilden fourth. Time—3:00; 3:01; 3:00. The 2:35 race was won by Myrtle in three straight heats. Will Cody second, Parana third, and Kate Hall fourth. Time—2:50½; 2:51; 2:50. The attendance was good and the weather fine.

FINE SPORT AT LOUISVILLE.

CHEERING GEN. BUFORD FOR HIS SUCCESS—THE WINNERS YESTERDAY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22.—The feature of to-day's races was the wild and enthusiastic cheering given Gen. Buford, after his horse, Good Night, had won the second race. Gen. Buford is a typical Kentuckian, large, good-natured, and full of generosity. He has suffered severe misfortune in past years, and the only great race-horse he has had in his string was McWhirter, who was killed by accident at St. Louis. This season at Lexington the get of Enquirer started 11 times and won 7, being second twice at Louisville. His sons and daughters have done equally well, and their success caused to-day's crowd to cheer Gen. Buford with great earnestness. There was much sympathy in the expression of the great crowd, and Gen. Buford was much affected.

The first event to-day was the Kentucky Oaks, dash one and a half miles, for which there were 52 nominations and 14 starters. Swigert sold as favorite in the auction pools before the race at $70, Verdict at $65, Miss Hardaway, $50; Liahtunah, $35; and the field, $36. Swigert's entries in the Oaks generally do so well, and are so trustworthy, that his entry was looked upon with great favor. The knowing ones ran up Verdict's importance, and, as usual, they were hoodwinked. Liahtunah sold low, though looked upon as a probable dark horse. So large a number of starters was hard to get started. Eight or nine false beginnings were made, some of the horses being exceedingly unruly. When, finally, a start was made, Peru and Bettie F. had the lead, the balance bunched. At the three-quarters Bettie F. led, Peru second, and Liahtunah modestly held the third place, with several others pressing her closely. When the horses passed beneath the string Alpha had overtaken the others, Bettie F. had sunk into the obscurity of the common herd, Peru held second place, and Liahtunah was a well developed third. As the host dashed beyond the quarter, Peru and Liahtunah changed places, with Alpha still to the fore. At the half, Buckden Lass achieved brief glory by leading the crowd, and Alpha retired to fourth place. At the last pole Liahtunah began to assume the air of a victor, and the race was narrowed down between her and Adah Glen, who also had been under a pull. The race down the stretch was brief and exciting. Adah ran spiritedly after Liahtunah, and for awhile it seemed as if the latter would be second best, but Liahtunah came under the string two lengths ahead, and the Oaks was hers. Time—2:10½. Paris mutuals brought $59 80.

The second race, a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, had five starters: Aspinwall, Charley Howard, Pomeroy, Day Star, and Goodnight. In the first heat Goodnight took the lead, and ran clear away from the others. He was never headed, and won handily in 1:44½; Day Star second, Howard third, Pomeroy fourth. In the next heat Goodnight led the group into the stretch, when Aspinwall got to the front, and, making a terrific drive, won the heat; Pomeroy second, Goodnight third, Howard fourth, Day Star distanced. In the third heat Aspinwall took the track, with Goodnight well up, the latter playing to wait and win, which he did handsomely in 1:51½.

The third event was a selling race, dash one and a quarter miles. Nine started, as follows: Nellie Booker, John Davis, Bumblebee, Charley Bush, Borak, Bill Dillon, Enquirer, Joe Rodes, and Douglas. Enquirer was the favorite, Booker and Dillon second and third choice, the others in the field. Bumblebee, followed by Douglas and Booker, went forward, with the others in a cluster. The positions never changed until they came into the stretch, when Enquirer and Charlie Bush ran up, the former taking the lead at the eighth pole, and winning by half a length, Bumblebee second, and Bush third. Time—2:13¼.

The last race was a mile dash, with 13 starters, as follows: Momentum, Krupp Gun, Carrie Watson, Glendalia, Athlete, Claudia, Wayfarer, Secret, Buckner, Victim, Mattingly, D. F. Kenner, and Stillton. Glendalia went to the front followed by Buckner, Wayfarer, Momentum, and Victim, Krupp Gun and Mattingly less led by a length. The dust hid them almost entirely from view, but the three leaders never changed until they came into the stretch, when Buckner was leading, pressed closely by Glendalia. Suddenly, Krupp Gun rushed forward, running by a length, Glendalia coming up second; Buckner third. Time, 1:45¼. This was regarded as anybody's race, and there was no particular favorite.

Pools were sold to-night on to-morrow's races as follows: First race—Egypt, $80; Matagorda, $45; Dunkirk, $25; Virgillian, $20; Wander, $15; Classmate, $15; Mohur, $15; Stilton, $10; Honduras, $7; John Davis, $5. Second race—Louisville Cup, two miles and a quarter—Dave Moore, $350; Janet, $275; Glenmore, $110; Fortuna, $100; King Faro, $135; Incommode, $135; Cammie F., $65; Belle of Nelson, $35; Water Witch, $25. Third race—Galt House Handicap, one mile and a half—L'Argentine, $210; McHenry, $150; Schiller, $70; Artful, $50; Keene Richards, Jr., $40; Jim Bell, $20; Silver Maid, $15; Tolema, $8; Claudia, $16; Wheeler, $16. Fourth race—Galt House Purse, three-quarters of a mile dash—Amazon, $25; Gold Bug, $10; Gree's Ventilator filly, $5; Beeswing, $6; Nick Cheek, $5.

HARVARD ATHLETIC GAMES.

CONTESTS OF THE FIRST DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING.

BOSTON, May 22.—The first Spring meeting of the Harvard Athletic Association took place in Jarvis's field this afternoon, in the presence of 1,500 spectators, most of whom were students and their lady friends. The weather was delightful, being unusually cool for the season. The 10 events were well filled, and followed one another with commendable promptness, a fact due to the efficient management of William Hooper, '80, President of the association, who acted as clerk of the course. The track was the new one-fifth-mile cinder path, and was in excellent condition.

The first event was the mile walk, in which started Huidekoper, '80; Pendleton, '82; Learned, '80; Baldwin, '82, and Holden, '81. Huidekoper took the lead, and won in 7:59½. The struggle for second place was close between Baldwin and Learned, but the former secured it.

In the 100-yard dash, Freeland, '81; Warren, '82; Donaldson, '79, and Wendell, '82, contested. The last named won in 0:10½, with Donaldson five feet behind, in 0:10 4-5, and Freeland in third place. For the one-fourth-mile run appeared Freeland, Butler, I. S. Donaldson, and Simmons, '80. Simmons at once took the lead with a long, swinging stride, and won handily in 0:55 1-5. Donaldson came close behind in 0:56 1-5. In the running broad jump, Thomson, '82, covered 17 feet 4 inches; Paine, '81, 17 feet 2 inches, and Freeland, '81, 15 feet 4 inches. The one-mile run was the best contested of all. The starters were: Brewster, '81, James, '79; Bell, '81; Taylor, '80; Morse, '81, and Rolfe, '81. Brewster took the lead, closely followed by Bell, with James third, and Taylor fourth. In the third lap Taylor, to the surprise of all, darted ahead of James and pressed Brewster, whom Bell had succeeded in passing. In the fourth lap Taylor, by a neat spurt, got ahead of Brewster, and in the last lap made it hard work for Bell, who won in 4:56, Taylor crossing the line one-half second later. Brewster got third place. For throwing the hammer, Brandegee and Otis, of the University crew, entered. Brandegee covered 59 feet 8 inches, and Otis 56 feet 5 inches. In the 120-yard hurdle-race, Cowdin, '79, won easily, beating Lamson, '80, and Brooks, '81, in 18:1-5. Lamson's time was 20:1-5. In the half-mile run, Manning, '82; Cresbore, '82, and Simmons, '80, started. The latter won in 2:08 2-5. Manning dropped out at the quarter-mile. Donaldson, '79, and Wendell, '82, ran in the 220-yard dash. Wendell won in 0:25 3-5, Donaldson five feet behind, in 0:25 4-5. The last event was the three-mile run. Bell, '81, withdrew, and James, '79, covered the distance in the rather slow time of 18:53. Gardiner, '80, withdrew in the seventh lap. To-morrow the sports will be finished. About 40 entries have been made, making 76 for the two meetings, the largest number the association has called out. The judges to-day were S. Butler, '77; H. G. Danforth '77; R. Trimble, '80, and T. Roosevelt, '80. Referee, William A. Bancroft, '78.

RACING AT DENVER.

DENVER, May 22.—The Spring meeting of the Denver Jockey Club, at Association Track, opened to-day. The attendance was very large. There were upward of 60 entries. The Club's Stake race, a mile dash, was won by G. M. Hopkin's Lucille in 1:52. The race for colts, half-mile heats, best two in three, was taken by William Mclkey's Chiquita in 0:51 and 0:52. The free-for-all race, mile heats, three in five, was warmly contested, and was won by Lucifer, a brother of Parole, in 1:48, 1:52, and 1:54. The favorite, Maria Gray, did not score a heat.

PAROLE'S WEIGHT FOR THE ASCOT.

LONDON, May 23.—The weights have been published for the Ascot Stakes. Parole has been handicapped at 8 stone 13 pounds, which is 4 pounds heavier than the weight to be carried by any other horse.

BASE-BALL.

UTICA, N. Y., May 22.—Championship—Uticas, 5; Springfields, 4.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 22.—Polytechnics, of Brooklyn, 7; Rutgers College, 4.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 22.—Championship game—Holyokes, 9; Worcesters, 5.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 22.—Providence, 10; Cincinnati, 9; 10 innings.

CLEVELAND, May 22.—Clevelands, 10; Troys, 8; 12 innings.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Nationals, 9; Albanys, 7.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 22.—Chicago Club, 4; Boston Club, 2.

BUFFALO, N.Y., May 22.—Stars, 15; Buffalos, 11.

A match game was played on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon between the Astor and New-York nines, both of this City. After the fourth inning Holligan, the catcher of the Astor nine, was struck by a foul tip of Burn's bat and his nose was fractured. Nolligan, however, continued in his position, but the New-York nine won easily by a score of 18 to 6. Time of game, 2 hours.

CRICKET AT STATEN ISLAND.

THE COLUMBIAS, OF HOBOKEN, VANQUISH THE SECOND ELEVEN, OF STATEN ISLAND.

The Columbia Cricket Club, of Hoboken, played a match game of cricket, yesterday, with the second eleven of the Staten Island Cricket Club, and achieved an easy victory, with seven wickets to spare. The Staten Islands went to the bat first, but played indifferently, although Filmer and Haughton, their first men, gave promise of some good sport. Hole headed the score in the first inning with 10 runs to his credit, while Thomas caught a "duck-egg." The 10 wickets fell for 45. The Columbias then went to the bat and did some good work, their adversaries being rather weak in the field. Peyton and Minturn each tied Hole's score, while C. O'Sullivan matched Thomas's "duck-egg." The ten wickets went down for 45, and the Staten Islanders walked in for their second batting. Filmer went down before Gregory's bowling with 1 run to his credit, and Haughton followed shortly afterward with 8. Franklyn, Dodge, and Davidge were next quickly sent out, carrying "duck-eggs," and then the Columbias got hold of Outerbridge, who proved rather an annoying customer, batting very well and guarding finely. He remained at the bat throughout the inning, until Orpe, the last man, came in and instantly went out with a "duck-egg," forcing Outerbridge to abandon his bat with a score of 15 runs. The 10 wickets went down for 37, the total score being 82. The Columbias sent Cuddihy and Mooney to the bat in their second inning, and the former gave an exhibition of some excellent batting, sending the ball skimming at a lively rate and scoring double and triple runs with comparative ease. Mooney was neatly caught out by Thomas after scoring 3, and R. O'Sullivan was bowled by Franklyn with 6 runs to his credit. Peyton went in to take his place, and in a few minutes he and Cuddihy had run the figures up to 88, 6 more than the score of the Staten Islanders, and game was closed, only 3 wickets having fallen. Appended are the scores of each eleven:

STATEN ISLAND.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Filmer, b. Cuddihy	0	b. Gregory	1
Haughton, c. Cuddihy, b. Gregory	7	b. Gregory	8
Franklyn, b. Cuddihy	1	b. Cuddihy	0
Dodge, c. Cuddihy, b. Gregory	2	b. Gregory	0
Davidge, b. Cuddihy	7	b. Gregory	0
Hole, c. Walsh, b. Gregory	10	b. Gregory	2
Outerbridge, c. Clayton, b. Cuddihy	1	not out	15
Tucker, c. Clayton, b. Cuddihy	1	c. Durant, b. Gregory	0
Thomas, b. Gregory	0	b. Gregory	2
Kirtland, not out	3	c. Cuddihy, b. Gregory	2
Orpe, b. Cuddihy	2	b. Gregory	0
Leg byes	1	Byes, 3; leg byes, 1	4
Total	45	Total	37

Runs Scored at the Fall of Each Wicket.

First inning	16	18	18	26	28	30	36	40	41	45—45
Second inning	4	5	10	11	13	14	19	19	37	37—37

COLUMBIA.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Cuddihy, l. b. w. b. Franklyn	3	not out	29
Peyton, b. Franklyn	10	not out	6
R. O'Sullivan, b. Franklyn	4	b. Franklyn	6
Fitzpatrick, run out	5		
Carrol, b. Franklyn	2		
Minturn, b. Franklyn	10		
C. O'Sullivan, c. Filmer, b. Haughton	0		
Durant, b. Haughton	1	b. Franklyn	1
Walsh, b. Haughton	5		
Davis, b. Franklyn	2		
Mooney, not out	3	c. Thomas, b. Franklyn	3
Byes	8	Wide	1
Total	53	Total	36

Runs Scored at the Fall of Each Wicket.

First inning	19	24	27	30	33	34	42	44	50	53—53
Second inning	11	14	21							—21

OUTDOOR SPORTS AT DARTMOUTH.

STUDENTS' ATHLETIC CONTESTS IN RUNNING, JUMPING, &C.

HANOVER, N. H., May 22.—The sports opened this morning with good weather and an increased attendance. At 9:04 A. M. the contestants started on the three-hours' "go-as-you-please" match, in which G. B. Teames, of Thomaston, Conn., ran 16 miles without stopping, and making 20 9-10 miles in the three hours; C. H. Smith, of West Brattleboro, Vt., made 20 2-5 miles and 100 feet. The space used was one-fifth of a mile. Marlow dropped out on the fifteenth mile, and Poor on the sixteenth mile. The running long jump was won by N. D. Cram, of Chicago, who covered 17 feet 4¼ inches. In the standing long jump, J. F. Merriam, of Derry, jumped 7 feet 3 inches. The quarter-mile run was won by C. H. Cogswell, of North Easton, Mass., in 0:54. He won a similar race at the intercollegiate sports at Mott Haven, N. Y., May 9, and to-day beat his record there by four-fifths of a second. The running high jump was won by Thomas Flint, Jr., of San Juan, Cal., he covering 5 feet 4 inches. The 100-yard sack-race was won by G. B. Little, of Pembroke, in 0:29½. The three-legged race, same distance, was won by Condon and Quimby, in 0:17¼. The three-winged base-ball was thrown 318 feet and 11 inches, by N. D. Cram. The potato race—15 potatoes, 15 feet apart, returning with one potato at a time—was won by W. P. Snow, of Roxbury, Vt., in 4:40½. C. H. Cogswell won the 220-yard dash in 0:24½. The tie hurdle-race of Wednesday, between Thompson and Quimby, was run off, the former winning in 0:19¾. N. D. Cram won the hop, skip, and jump, covering 38½ feet.

NOT YET DONE WITH PEDESTRIANISM.

May Marshall, a pedestrienne of herculean mold, and Mr. A. B. Sprague, both hailing from Chicago, started on a 36-hours' "go-as-you-please" pedestrian journey at Gilmore's Garden last night. Sprague is handicapped with a wheelbarrow weighing 150 pounds, and Miss Marshall walks free-handed. The match is said to be for $250 a side, and as there was at no time during the evening over 150 spectators present, the chances are that some one will lose money on the affair, for the mere rental of the Garden will be about $400. The contestants started at a five-mile-an-hour gait, the first mile being made in 11:48, and the second in 12:00. Miss Marshall is 5 feet 9½ inches in height, and built in proportion, and her walking stride averages from 38 to 42 inches. Sprague's barrow is made of iron, and the shafts, extending out forward on each side of the wheel, are tipped with two iron balls, weighing about 25 pounds each, which act as a counterpoise and relieve him of much of the weight of the body of the vehicle. The first 10 miles were made in 2:04:08, and the 15 miles in 3:13:35. Up to midnight last night neither party had done any running to speak of.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 23—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the lakes, St. Lawrence Valley and California. It is generally below the normal in the Gulf States, but rising. The depression last night in Southern Idaho is now probably central in Eastern Montana or Western Dakota. Occasional rains have fallen from Oregon and Northern California to Montana, East Gulf, and South Atlantic Coasts, and numerous rains, accompanied by thunder-storms from Dakota and Minnesota to Kansas. The temperature has generally fallen in the Atlantic States and Tennessee, and slightly risen in the North-west. Northerly winds are prevailing from Tennessee north and eastward, northerly winds in the Gulf States, south-easterly winds throughout the North-west. The rivers have continued slowly falling at Augusta, Vicksburg, and Cairo, and slowly rising at Dubuque, Davenport, Cincinnati, and Nashville.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic and New-England States, higher pressure, cooler followed by warmer and generally clear weather, with winds mostly from north to east in the former, and becoming variable in the latter.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, generally higher pressure and lower temperature, northerly to easterly winds, and partly cloudy or clear weather are probable, with possibly occasional local coast rains.

For the West Gulf States, stationary or falling, followed by rising barometer, east or south winds, cooler, followed slightly by warmer partly cloudy weather.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, rising, followed by falling, barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and possibly followed in western portion by local rains.

For the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley, generally lower pressure and higher temperature, increasing east to south winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, and numerous rains.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, falling followed in upper portions by rising barometer, warmer south-erly winds, generally shifting to cooler north-west-erly, partly cloudy weather, and numerous rains.

For the lower lake region, rising followed by falling barometer, cool northerly veering to warmer east or south winds, increasing cloudiness, and followed at night by local rains.

For the Pacific coast regions, clear or partly cloudy weather, except occasionally light rains in the north Pacific coast region and northern California.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, Macon, Smithville, and are now ordered for Duluth.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	55°	58°	3:30 P. M.	65°	72°
6 A. M.	53°	57°	6 P. M.	64°	68°
9 A. M.	57°	62°	9 P. M.	56°	62°
12 M.	63°	68°	12 P. M.	53°	57°

Average temperature yesterday .... 62¼°
Average temperature same day last year .... 58½°

AIDING CHRISTIAN WORK

MISSIONS AMONG THE FREEDMEN.

LONG DISCUSSION IN THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY UPON ABOLISHING THE FREEDMEN'S BOARD—WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 22.—At the opening of the General Assembly a resolution requesting the Rev. Dr. Patton not to accept an invitation to a Professorship in England, but to remain here, was unanimously adopted. The report of the Mileage Committee showed the receipts to be $29,235. The estimated expenses will be $2,500 over those of last year. The report of the Committee on Missions for Freedmen was presented, showing receipts from church sources to be $52,221 93 and from the State school funds $4,246; expenditures on account of missions, $40,360 27; printing, $607 72; offices and office rent, $2,260 33; investment, $6,120. There are no debts and there is $2,575 on hand. There are 48 ordained missionaries—of whom 34 are colored, 9 licentiates, 25 catechists, all colored, 53 teachers, of whom 36 are colored. Eight churches were organized last year; communicants added 1,218. The whole number of communicants is 10,577. The total amount paid for self-support by churches and schools is $16,611 36. The Rev. Dr. Allison, of Pittsburg, deprecated the attempt to consolidate the freedmen's matters with home missions. He said the previous action of the Assembly had given assurances of the maintenance of the freedmen's concerns separately, and the contributions had been consequently increased to them. They had not done anything to prejudice the Presbyterian Church in the South, but were cordially welcomed by leading Presbyterians there. The Rev. Moses A. Hopkins, (colored,) of the Yadkin Presbytery, said they asked to have their work judged on its merits, and he deprecated all expressions of pity. The Rev. Mack G. Johnson, (colored,) from the Presbytery of Fairfield, said the people seemed anxious to understand Presbyterianism and embrace it. All that was needed was encouragement by sympathy and aid. The educated ministry of the Presbyterians was appreciated and had a power which is felt by the old-time ignorant preachers who contended against it. The Rev. Mosager G. Hawkins, of the Presbytery of Catawba, (colored,) in charge of the church connected with the Scotia Seminary, said that the freedmen wanted schools and churches to be planted together.

At the afternoon session the subject of putting freedmen to work under charge of the Home Mission Board was discussed. The Rev. Dr. G. S. Robinson argued in its favor. He said the people had to become blind to color. As long as two home missionary societies were kept up, one to work with the whites and the other with colored people, so long the color line would be kept up. Judge Drake, of Washington, quoted from the proceedings of the Assembly of 1874 to show that there was no positive promise to discontinue the Special Freedmen Committee at the end of five years, as Dr. Robinson had represented. He believed the Board of Home Missions was ever trying to absorb power. Years ago it tried to get the business from the Board of Church Erection; now it was the matter of freedmen. The Rev. Dr. Darling, of Albany, favored giving the Home Mission Board the business of the freedmen. He said no other church had eight charities to support, and it was time to consolidate when it could be done. He asserted it to be the positive understanding in 1874 that the Freedmen Board should be merged in the Home Mission in five years. The Rev. Dr. Jones, of Louisville, Chairman of the Freedmen's Board, said the Freedmen's Board was not trying to keep down freedmen, or to retain a color line. The argument that consolidation was provided in 1874 was incorrect, as the proceedings of subsequent Assemblies proved. The Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime, of New-York, said if ever there was a fair understanding, it was in the Assembly of 1874, that the Freedmen's Board should be done away with in five years. The exigency which caused the Freedmen's Board to be continued after the war had expired. The time has arrived when colored men were able to care for themselves and only wanted a fair field.

The evening session was given up to the reception of delegates from corresponding bodies present. They were introduced, and made brief addresses, mostly of a fraternal character. They were the Rev. John B. Thompson, from the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America, the Rev. Warren S. Danley, from the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. John A. M. Chapman, from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. John David, Forzino Waldensian Church of Italy. All the evangelical churches in Rome were now crowded, he said. All people now began to understand that they could not be friends of the country and follow the Pope. If means could be had, 10 or 12 more churches could be opened at once. The Rev. Dr. Jessup, as Moderator, closed with a speech of welcome to the delegates.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY WORK.

MEETING OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD—EXPERIENCE OF MISSIONARIES ABROAD.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 22.—The Women's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, embracing representatives of various women's societies throughout the United States, met in the Methodist church this morning. Mrs. S. R. House, President of the Albany Synod Society, presided at the opening, and Mrs. Hose, President of the Board of the North-west, was elected permanent President. Mrs. D. A. Cunningham, of Wheeling, West Va., was appointed Secretary, and Mrs. Dr. Stryker, of Saratoga, Treasurer. No men were allowed in the meeting. Mrs. Dr. Darling, of Albany, delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Gibbs, of the North-western Board. Mrs. Perkins, of Philadelphia, read an essay on "The Need of the Holy Spirit." Mrs. W. A. Niles, of Hornellsville, read a paper on "What Are the Best Methods of Enlisting Christian Women in Persistent Efforts for the Conversion of the Heathen?" Her idea was to have a children's monthly prayer-meeting. Mrs. Gault, of Hudson, read an article on "Loyalty to the Foreign Missionary Board of the Church." It was resolved that the various Woman's Boards and societies should pledge their best endeavors to help carry out the proposal of the General Assembly to raise the aggregate sum of $500,000 during the year, in order to avoid using legacies for the payment of debts.

Mrs. Dehose, of the Corisco mission, Africa, stated that she found the women there masses of vice, idolatry, and superstition. The men opposed their education, as it made them reason. She told how thankful the women were to be saved from their degraded position, and how the men finally brought their wives to be educated as they saw the benefits derived therefrom. Miss Loring spoke of her experience in China, and of the difficulties experienced there. Mrs. Newton, of Northern India, said that the most difficulty she met with was the unfaithfulness of the natives, and the curiosity her party excited when traveling. Mrs. Hume, of St. Louis, gave a history of the South-western Board, organized two years ago. Five missionaries had gone from there—the Rev. Mr. Lewis and wife to Syria; one lady to the Creek Indians, followed by another, and a fifth went to Alaska. Mrs. S. R. House told of her journey to Siam, where she resided 20 years. Mrs. Perkins, of Philadelphia, read a letter from the Occident Society on the Chinese question in other parts of California, most of whom were kept for vile purposes in close confinement. The Rev. Dr. Jessup, of Syria, was admitted, and spoke on the condition of the women there. "Mohammedanism was responsible for the down-trodden women. He said women missionaries were much needed, as they could go among their sex and teach them. A female convert had shown great bravery in going to establish a school in a wild country. The day before he left the country he had the pleasure to meet some 1,500 native girls who had been educated in their schools.

The women's missionary meeting was presided over in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Darling, and the addresses were made by men. Dr. Darling said that $136,000 has been contributed by this organization. The Rev. Dr. Breed, of Philadelphia, spoke of the women's work for women and the influence of women with their husbands. Women's work in this society meant conversion of heathen women and thereby bringing the men to Jesus. The Rev. Dr. Patton, of Chicago, spoke in praise of the work the women were doing. The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, of New-York, spoke of his visit to Beirut and Damascus. The Rev. Dr. Ellenwood, the Rev. Dr. Craig, of Iowa, and the Rev. Dr. Stryker, of Saratoga, also spoke briefly.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.

DISCUSSING METHODS OF REACHING RAILROAD MEN, SOLDIERS, AND STUDENTS.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—At the morning session of the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations to-day, a discussion took place on the best method of reaching young men physically, morally, intellectually, and spiritually, opened by Mr. Mulhall, of Indianapolis. He spoke particularly of the best mode of reaching the class of young men found loitering at the street corners and railroad depots, who seemed to have nothing to do. He thought they could be attracted by gymnasiums in their buildings and social entertainments, never losing sight of the great end to make Christians of them. The discussion was carried on by W. G. Marsh, of Australia; A. T. Hemingway, of Chicago; J. H. Seal, of Philadelphia; S. N. Sayford, of Syracuse, N. Y.; the Rev. S. Cobb, of Erie, Penn., and Mr. Dutwald, of West Virginia. G. W. Cobb, of Indianapolis, said a young man was the biggest bunch of independence in the world. The rooms of the association were plastered all over with "Don'ts," and the result was that young men "don't" come in. If they would reach young men, they must take in their signs. D. E. Noyes, of Minnesota, addressed the convention on the work in the West, the main point of discussion being the best way of reaching and drawing within the influence of the associations the young men of the West.

Robert Weidensall, of Chicago, followed, and W. H. Sands, of Ohio, next took the floor, speaking particularly as to the best mode of reaching the private soldiers in the Army of the United States who were scattered throughout the great West. R. A. Holdridge, of St. Paul, Minn., said there were 25,000 men in the Army of the United States, the greater portion of whom were distributed at about 150 points of stations and forts throughout the great West. For this Army 34 Chaplains were allowed, and though each of these gentlemen might be as energetic, zealous, and efficient in Christian work as they were said to be, it was utterly impossible for 34 Chaplains to reach and preach to 25,000 men. They could only be reached through the active efforts of Young Men's Christian Associations. People in several of the Eastern cities were just now very much exercised on the subject of Sabbath-breaking. They did not know what Sabbath-breaking was. They should see it in the West to know what it was. Mr. Holdridge spoke of the association at Fort Snelling, in which privates in the Army were active members. They first attracted the soldiers by singing.

The afternoon and evening sessions were taken up in general discussion—on the subjects of "Railroad Work," "New Methods of Reaching Young Men," and "Work Among College Students."

BOSTON, May 22.—At the annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening, President Miner announced that the widow of the late Daniel P. Stone, of Malden, had given $25,000 to the association toward the erection of a new building. He also stated that several other persons promised liberal contribution for the same purpose. A committee is now looking for a site.

VIRGINIA EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 22.—In the Episcopal Council to-day the Bishop's address was read. Last year there were 1,600 confirmations, 20 candidates for priest's orders, and 17 additions to the clergy. A special committee of eight clergy and seven laymen was appointed to consider the application of a large body of colored people for admission. The proposition to elect an Assistant Bishop was rejected, receiving a minority of the clerical votes. A motion to reconsider was discussed until adjournment.

EXISTING LABOR TROUBLES.

OLD HANDS RESUMING WORK—DEMANDS OF NEW STRIKERS.

The strike of the diggers along the West Side extension of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway came to an abrupt end yesterday morning after lasting a little less than 24 hours. The men have nearly all gone back to work at the old rate of $1 25 per day. A few are still out, but most of those are men whom the company have refused to take back. Mr. Ambrose, of the East Side extension, reported yesterday that there was "not a single uneasy soul" among the laborers on the East Side line, and therefore no strike was even talked of. The strike of the 50 or 60 stablemen and car-cleaners of the Sixth-avenue horse-car line has simply resulted in throwing that number of men out of employment. The company has replaced them with new hands at the old wages. The latter are now accustomed to the work, and everything is moving along as smoothly as if strikes were unknown on Sixth-avenue. The Third-Avenue Company is rapidly filling with new men the places vacated by the 18 striking horse-shoers, whose strike is hardly worthy of the name. The new men go to work at the old rate of $2 per day, and are satisfied with it. In conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, regarding the increase of wages demanded and received by the bricklayers of the City, President Rogers, of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, and one of the best known builders in the City, said that in his opinion the ease with which the bricklayers got the increase was due simply to the law of supply and demand. The building trade is now more lively than it has been in several years, Mr. Rogers said, and there is work for all the bricklayers. Two months ago the prospect was not so bright, but during the last few weeks trade had picked up very much. This was because of the progress of the rapid-transit system, which has caused great activity in building in the upper part of the City, as well as given work to hundreds of the bricklayers on the elevated roads themselves. Builders generally had anticipated a rise in wages and were prepared for it. In the opinion of most of them $3 per day is no more than a fair rate to pay bricklayers who rarely work more than seven months in the year. "Four hundred dollars a year is about all they can make, anyhow," said Mr. Rogers, "and it is often a mystery to me how those of them who have families to support can live." Mr. Rogers thought that the owners of buildings in process of erection have indirectly helped the bricklayers to get higher wages. Individual owners get impatient to have their houses finished, and when a strike occurs they tell their builders to go ahead and pay the higher wages rather than delay the work. What effect the discharge of the bricklayers now at work on the elevated railroads will have upon the question of wages will depend entirely upon the state of the building trade at that time. "If there is a demand for the bricklayers then," said President Rogers, "wages will stay where they are. If trade is dull then wages may have to come down. It all depends upon the old and only true law of supply and demand."

A rumor to the effect that the Anchor Line managers were about to give in to the striking longshoremen was current along the water-front on Wednesday night, but yesterday the stevedores continued to employ men only at 25 cents per hour. The Anchor agents say that they have all the men at these rates that they need, and they look for a large force of workmen from the other side in the Ethiopia, which is expected on Sunday next. The State of Indiana, of the State Line, and the Denmark, of the National Line, sailed yesterday afternoon. The great majority of the strikers are still firm in their determination to hold out until the last, and the companies still refuse to make any compromise.

One hundred and fifty of the men employed in J. B. & J. M. Cornell's iron works, at the foot of West Twenty-sixth-street, struck work yesterday morning for an "equalization of wages." The strikers were engaged in the finishing department of the company's works, and were of the unskilled labor class. Some of them earned $1 per day, and others as high as $1 50. Others got $1 25. They ask for $1 25 per day for all hands. Mr. J. B. Cornell said to a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday that of the 150 men who had quit work 25 had struck, and the rest had gone out because they were afraid of the 25. Large numbers of them had told the foreman that they did not wish to stop work, and would come back as soon as they dared. They were threatened with dire injury by the leaders unless they struck. As most of the men will undoubtedly return to work soon the firm will take no steps to fill their places. The works have been running night and day for several weeks turning out material for the elevated railroads. This has been manufactured much faster than used by the roads, and the firm are not at all troubled by the absence of the 150 men.

IS AN ELEVATED RAILWAY REAL ESTATE?

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of this City taxed the superstructure owned by the New-York Elevated Railway as real estate, and that company appealed to the courts to pass on the decision of the Commissioners. The case was first argued in the Supreme Court, Special Term, in December, 1878. Judge Barrett, who was then sitting in the Special Term, reserved his decision until March last, when he decided that the Commissioners were correct. That decision was accompanied by a very long and carefully-written opinion. The elevated railway company appealed from it, and arguments on the appeal were made yesterday before the Supreme Court, General Term, by David Dudley Field and Dudley Field for the appellants, and by Assistant Corporation Counsel Hugh L. Cole for the Tax Commissioners. The Messrs. Field claimed that the superstructure is personal and not real estate, and is exempted from taxation by a legislative provision that the Elevated Railway Company shall pay 5 per cent. of its profits for the use of the streets through which the road runs. Mr. Cole contended that as the 5 per cent. paid to the City was to be expended by special Commissioners for repairing any damages done to the streets by the railroad, and in compensating property-owners injured by it, the money was really meant to be spent for the purposes of the company, and not as a condition of the exemption of the elevated roadway from taxation. Mr. Cole also cited many cases in support of the proposition that the roadway is real estate under both the common law and the Revised Statutes. At the close of Mr. Cole's argument Mr. David Dudley Field asked and was given permission to put in some new points before the case is taken for final consideration by the court.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 202—Charles B. Westbrook, appellant, vs. William Gleason and another, impleaded, &c., respondents; submitted. No. 204—Joseph H. Bearns, Guardian, &c., respondents, vs. David H. Gould, appellant; argued by Freeman J. Fithian for appellant and Charles W. Bangs for respondent. No. 198—Henrietta Strauss, respondent, vs. Moritz Josephthal and another, appellants; argued by S. Spingarn for appellants and Benjamin M. Stillwell for respondent. No. 206—Catharine O'Donnell, respondent, vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, appellant; argued by Elliot F. Shepard for appellant and S. Spingarn for respondent; case still on.

The following is the day calendar for Friday, May 23: Nos. 165, 212, 186, 205, 203, 208, 215, 216.

THE RICHMOND COUNTY SHERIFF.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22.—Special charges are about to be presented against Benjamin Brown, Sheriff of Richmond County, alleging malfeasance in office. Among the charges is one alleging that he allowed property which he had seized under a judgment, secured by the firm of Bennett & Becker, to be sold, and the firm was unable to obtain the proceeds.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

HAVANA, May 22.—A passenger on the French mail steamer from Vera Cruz says that on the morning of May 18 a severe earthquake occurred at that port. When the steamer sailed, telegraphic communication beyond Cordova was interrupted. The damage in Vera Cruz was slight, but it was apprehended that it was serious in the interior.

TO RUN IN A FOOT OF WATER.

MILFORD, Penn., May 22.—The Kittanny, a little steamer which is to run on the Delaware River between the Water Gap, Penn., and Port Jervis, N. Y., and the first that every ascended above Easton, Penn., arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening. The run from the Gap to Milford, 34 miles, was made in seven hours, and without a mishap. The boat is 60 feet long, 8 feet wide, and draws 11 inches of water. It will carry 100 passengers. It was built at Bristol, R. I., for the Brodhead Brothers, of the Water Gap.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

A SISTER OF THE MURDERED YOUTH GIVES HER VERSION OF THE "RUINED HOME."

A sister of Maurice Cole, whom Henry Pace killed to avenge his daughter's honor, as was said, writes a letter to the London *Telegraph*, in defense of her brother's memory, in which she says:

"If not trespassing too much, allow me to state a few facts which have not yet been made public, and which may tend to palliate the cruel aspersions that are cast upon the memory of a loved brother. Through inadvertence my brother's relatives were not represented by counsel at the late trial, in consequence of which a great quantity of one-sided evidence has gone forth to the public, a great portion of which would have been contradicted in court had witnesses been called to speak to facts, which I will now endeavor to state. In the first place, the deceased is said to have inveigled Lizzie from her home, yet I have proof she left entirely by her own wish. When my brother was first employed at Messrs. Moore's he was not a friendless man, as stated at the trial, for the greater number of his relatives were at that time, and still are, living in London. It was not, then, for this reason Pace invited my brother to Enfield; but, knowing many of the deceased's relations were comfortably off, he thought my brother could command a sum of money, and had proposed starting business as venetian-blind manufacturer on his own account—unknown to his employers, my brother to be a partner in the concern. In order to more conveniently arrange this matter, Pace invited my brother to his home. During the first few months Pace behaved well to him, and encouraged his attentions to his daughter Lizzie; but, finding the money was not forthcoming, to commence business, as he had anticipated, his manner changed, and Pace wished the engagement broken off, giving as a reason that my brother was too old for Lizzie. The engaged couple refused to agree to this arrangement, and the acquaintance was still kept up by correspondence after my brother left Enfield, in March, 1876, much to the annoyance of Pace and his friends. During the month of May, 1876, Pace being displeased to find on his return home one evening that Lizzie had been to London for the day to seek a situation, locked her up in her room, after knocking her about, where she remained for three weeks. That same evening Pace told Lizzie she should never have my brother, and, if she did, it would not be for long. Lizzie wrote my brother about the unkind treatment she was enduring, but the letter fell into her mother's hands, who thereupon bound her ears and turned her into the garden, shutting the door. This was more than Lizzie could put up with, so she went to a neighbor's house two doors off, who kindly sheltered her Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Pace and his wife sought her at this house, but were told she was not there. This was said in order to save her from the violence of Pace, he having with an oath, threatened to do for her. Lizzie found means of communicating with her lover, and wrote for him to take her to London, in order that she might seek a situation, as she would never go home again. Lizzie says my brother did all he could to persuade her to return home and said he would go and speak to her father, and ask him to be kind and not hurt her, but her reply was she would starve sooner than go back, and she insisted upon accompanying him to London. My brother, on arriving there with her, engaged separate apartments for her in the house where he was then lodging, No. 28 Arlington-street, Clerkenwell, as the landlady can testify. Lizzie's clothes being detained by her parents, she was prevented going to the situation she had obtained, whereupon my brother again pressed her to return home. This she still refused to do, dreading her father's violence. Lizzie had written home the day after leaving Enfield, and told them where she was staying. My brother went to a Registrar's office with a view to arrange a marriage between them, and found he was required to show the written consent of Lizzie's parents, (she being under age,) or no ceremony could take place. Expenses at Arlington-street being more than he could meet, having two sets of lodgings to pay for, besides board, his wages being only 22s. weekly, Lizzie proposed they should occupy the same apartments, and with this view they removed to Essex-street, for she said no mere form or ceremony could bind her nearer or dearer to my brother, on whom she always looked as her husband.

"Here they lived happily, very happily, and when their baby was born my brother's first words were, 'Never mind, Liz, we shall not have much longer to wait for your birthday, on which day we will be married; then we shall not care for anything.' Letters since found in the dead man's desk prove that all along he intended marriage, and the 9th of this month would have seen them made man and wife. So everything was arranged, tipped chosen, even to the ribbons of his dear baby, by the fond father. But no! Passion overcame Pace, and in a moment the fatal blow was given; my poor brother never even uttered one cry, nor had power to raise his hand to his poor, dear head, when another blow crushed his fingers into his skull, and men rushed forward, but too late to prevent further harm."

A PORTUGUESE HEROINE.

A WOMAN'S DEADLY STRUGGLE WITH A WOLF.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at Lisbon vouches for the truth of the following narrative, which he translates from the *Diario de Noticias*: "At the distance of one kilometre from the village of Fratel, near Niza (i. e. on the frontier of Spain and Portugal, near the town of Portalegre), Theresa Maria, who was carrying her husband's dinner to him in the fields, was told by a little shepherd-boy that a wolf was prowling about the place. Wishing to see one for the first time in her life, she put down her basket and climbed up to a high place to which the boy directed her. There she saw the animal in the act of devouring a lamb. The shepherd-boy began shouting and throwing stones, to see whether it would let go its prey, and the wolf in its fury then attacked the poor little fellow, jumping up at his face, tearing the flesh from his jaws, and throwing him upon the ground. The woman, seeing the boy's imminent danger, in an impulse of heroic self-devotion, ran on the wolf wholly unarmed, seized tight hold of him, and then, after a struggle, contrived to blind him with a stone, and eventually killed him. Meanwhile the boy whom she had rescued ran, wounded as he was, to seek help in the village. While several villagers were coming up, armed with guns, stones, and sticks, to kill the beast and save the woman from its fangs, she was returning to the village covered with blood, and with her arms, hands, and face terribly wounded. She said that at times she was on the point of being overcome, but contrived to keep the animal's throat in the close hold of her left arm, while hitting him hard on the head with a stone which she was able to pick up. She was taken to the Niza Hospital. It is with regret that all will read what I have now unfortunately to add, that exactly a month afterward the poor creature died there of her wounds. She has left eight children, six of whom are very young, and a distracted husband to mourn her loss, but she found comfort in her last sufferings and under the pain of such a parting from the recollection that she had given her life for another. The English and Portuguese have sent some £22 as a small consolation to a poor and industrious family, who have to mourn a noble heart taken from them."

In a postscript written two days later, the correspondent says: "I am sorry indeed to have to add to the narrative that the little shepherd-boy for whom the brave woman sacrificed her life is dead also. She was allowed to console her dying hours with the belief that she had perished in saving a life. But it was not to be so. The poor child died in the terrible sufferings of hydrophobia. Besides the subscription raised on behalf of the bereaved husband and the orphans, another has very properly been started to erect a monument at Niza, so that such a dead may not be forgotten."

A CLEVER ADVENTURESS.

Paris Correspondence of the London Standard.

Paris has been very much puzzled of late by the doings of a mysterious young lady who went by the name of Isabella. No one knew who she was, where she came from, or what was her position in the Parisian world. All that was known about her was that she lived in an elegant apartment in the Champs Elysées. She arrived in Paris four months ago, accompanied by a young man who was her lover. She called herself a Spaniard and a relation of Don Carlos. This report was carefully spread by her lover among certain members of the aristocratic world, who, touched by the misfortunes of the lady, hastened to put at her disposal large sums of money, which she was to pay back after the liquidation of certain properties which she pretended to have in Spain. Among the persons who took an interest in her was a priest, whose brother occupies a brilliant position in the Army. This priest appears to have passed a great deal of his time in the company of Isabella, who abused his intimacy so far as to pass him off as her brother before many of her tradesmen. In order the better to gain his confidence, she proposed to him one day to go with her to Spain, in order to settle her affairs more promptly, because she had need immediately of a large sum of money. The priest, who could not accept such propositions, offered his guarantee to a usurer, who consented to lend the money which the pseudo-Spanish lady required. In this manner the priest backed bills for several thousands of francs, and pledged his fine collection of pictures. At this stage of events it was discovered that Isabella was only an adventuress. The priest at once informed the Police, but the interesting lady had decamped.

ENGLISH BOATING NOTES.

LONDON, May 23.—The match between Plaisted and Nicholson has not yet been ratified because the latter's backer is temporarily absent.

NEWCASTLE, May 22.—Both Elliott and Hanlan are out twice daily. Plaisted accompanies Hanlan. To-day Hanlan traversed the course, doing the greater part at 34 strokes a minute. In the afternoon, on the return journey from Elswick to Scotswood, he rowed 33 to 34 against the stream. He was about 100 yards ahead of Plaisted when sighted.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 22.—Charles H. Hunt was this afternoon elected Chief of Police, in place of Ayer, deceased.

THE ELEVATED RAILROADS

ALL DIFFERENCES SETTLED.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NEW-YORK AND METROPOLITAN COMPANIES—A JOINT BOARD OF MANAGERS FORMED.

The joint committees of the New-York and Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Companies, appointed for the purpose of arranging the points at issue between the two companies in regard to the running and operating of the roads so as to avoid the joint use of the tracks and the crossing of one road by the other, have at last arrived at a compromise, and have settled their differences on a basis satisfactory to all parties concerned. Mr. José F. Navarro, one of the members of the committee representing the Metropolitan Road, in detailing the history of the negotiations which have taken place, said yesterday that the committees went to Albany first and laid the matter before the Railroad Committee of the Legislature, and that that committee visited New-York, went over the roads, and finally came to the conclusion that it was not a matter for legislation, and that the companies must settle the difficulty between themselves. Following this advice, the committees of both roads agreed to try and settle the matter, and came to the following conclusion at Albany on the 9th of April, which they drew up in the form of an agreement, reading thus:

First—To agree upon separate lines throughout, and if unable to do so,

Second—To agree upon a division of profits on the joint lines, and if unable to do that,

Third—To agree that one company should take all the lines east of Whitehall-street, Broadway, and Fourth-avenue, above Fourteenth-street, and the other company all the lines west thereof, the two companies to agree upon the amounts to be paid by one to the other; and if the first, second, and third propositions were neither of them adopted, then to take the fourth and last, as follows:

Fourth—To agree to a working arrangement under the Manhattan charter, as proposed, substantially, by Mr. Navarro, of the Metropolitan Company, and Mr. Bishop, of the New-York Company, leaving to arbitration such matters as they were not able to agree upon.

The old Manhattan charter is the one provided by the Rapid Transit Commissioners of 1875, at which time a company was organized, consisting of John Baird, W. R. Garrison, Gen. Horace Porter, José F. Navarro, Cyrus W. Field, Josiah M. Fiske, and Benjamin Brewster, with a capital of $2,000,000. The object of this company was to build either or both of the proposed roads should either or both of the other companies—the New-York or the Metropolitan (then the Gilbert) fail to do so. That company has ceased to exist as a building company by limitation, but it is competent, subject to reorganization as a company, to run either or both of the roads after they are built. Mr. Navarro said that both committees ceased to exist as a joint committee soon after the above propositions were submitted to them, for the reason that they found themselves unable to work effectively as such. They continued to meet from time to time, however, in an informal way, sometimes at the office of one company, and sometimes at that of the other. They went carefully, he said, through each of the first three propositions, taking them up in the order named, and discussing them in all their bearings, but they failed to agree upon either of them. They finally settled, as a last resort, upon the last and fourth proposition, and had organized a new company under the Manhattan charter, and composed of five members from each of the two companies, as follows:

President—W. R. Garrison, of the Metropolitan Road. *Secretary and Treasurer*—R. Guilford, Vice-President of the New-York Road.

Directors—George M. Pullman, John Baird, Horace Porter, and José F. Navarro, of the Metropolitan Road; and Cyrus W. Field, A. H. Barney, Josiah M. Fiske, and H. R. Bishop, of the New-York Road.

This agreement was concluded on Tuesday last. The arrangement does not affect in any way the present organization or status of either of the companies, both of which remain the same as before. The plan is intended simply to control the running of the roads, and the agreement is to divide the profits. The East Side branch of the New-York Road is to terminate at Tryon-row, and the Metropolitan Road is to assume control of the Pearl-street line, paying the New-York Road one-half the cost of its construction, both roads to own it in common. The Thirty-fourth-street branch of the New-York Road is to cross the tracks of the Metropolitan Road at Second-avenue, at an elevation sufficient to allow the cars to run over the tops of those on the Metropolitan Road. A large platform is to be provided at Chatham-square, where passengers are to be transferred from one road to the other, free of extra charge. On the West Side the Metropolitan Road will assume the entire control of the tracks below Rector-street, to the South Ferry, the two roads joining at the junction of Church and Greenwich streets. The capital stock of each company, Mr. Navarro said, was at present $6,500,000, and it was probable that both companies would keep their stock equal, the one with the other, so that there would be no trouble on that score. The arrangement would do away with all trouble about crossings and joint usage of tracks. It was, he thought, an arrangement which would insure harmony between the two companies, insure economy in the management of both roads, and give entire satisfaction to the public. A meeting of the stockholders of both companies will have to be called to ratify the arrangement, but there is no danger that the plan of settlement will not be ratified, for the reason that the members of the committee who made it, control a majority of the stock of each corporation which they represent. All the details have also been settled, so that there will be no necessity for any arbitration.

Such of the representatives of the New-York Road as could be seen yesterday were disposed to tell a somewhat different story. Mr. A. H. Barney, one of the members of the committee representing that road, would neither deny nor confirm the statement in regard to the formation of a new company to run the roads under the Manhattan charter, but he denied that any arrangement had been made whereby the New-York Road had agreed to release either their Pearl-street or Chatham-street branches. The New-York Road, he said, would run both branches till the Second-avenue line is ready to begin, and then some arrangement would be made which would be satisfactory to all parties concerned. Of one thing the public might rest assured, Mr. Barney said, and that was that under no circumstances would there be any crossing of tracks on the same level. Some arrangement might be made to yield one or the other of the tracks by one or the other of the companies, but, as yet, no such arrangement had been made. Mr. Barney said that if the Metropolitan Road got to the Battery on the West Side, it would have to go there on independent tracks. He would not give the details of the compromise, but said that, so far as the public were concerned, such arrangements would be made as would be satisfactory. They should do all in their power to facilitate the running of the road with safety to the public, but they should not give up any part of the lines now owned by them.

Mr. Josiah M. Fiske, another of the committee representing the New-York Road, when asked if the New-York Road had agreed to release the use of its Pearl-street branch to the Manhattan Road, replied that that was a question which was entirely premature, as there was at present no road in Second-avenue to run, and would not be for months to come. Mr. Fiske declined to state whether or not a company had been formed under the Manhattan charter to run the roads, and divide the profits, or whether the New-York Road would end at Rector-street. He said, however, that arrangements had been made whereby the roads would be run with absolute safety to the public, and that that was all that the public were really interested in.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says the town of The Dalles has been nearly destroyed by fire. The loss has not yet been estimated.

A fire yesterday noon in the Flaven Printing Company's establishment, in Pine-street, between Second and Third streets, St. Louis, Mo., caused damage to the extent of about $20,000. The insurance on the stock, machinery, fixtures, &c., of the printing company is about $2,500 each in the Queen's, of Liverpool and London; the Lenox, of New-York; the Albany, the Detroit, the Manufacturers', of Newark; Lorillard, of New-York; the Buffalo, and the German, of Watertown, N.Y., making a total of $20,000. Besides this, the Hoe Press Company, which is a creditor of the Flaven Company, holds a policy for $7,500. The loss on the building is about $4,000; insured.

A fire started about noon yesterday in Lamb & Son's dry-house, at Clinton, Iowa, burning their lumber-yard and that of J. Young & Co., with a large amount of lumber. Curtis Brothers lost 1,-500,000 feet of lumber. Fifteen houses were burned.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Pierre Jules Mène, the French sculptor, is dead.

Hon. Gideon Bailley, member of the Legislative Council of New-Brunswick, is dead.

Lucius A. Thomas, who was Postmaster of New-Haven, Conn., from 1850 to 1864, died in that city yesterday morning. He was a prominent Odd-fellow, being Secretary of the State Lodge for several years.

Thaddeus J. Whitlock, Secretary of the Firemen's Insurance Company during the past six years, died at his residence, No. 54 West Thirty-fifth-street, on Wednesday, after an illness of three weeks. He was born in this City and was 36 years of age. He was connected with the International Insurance Company up to the time of its failure, when he went to the Firemen's. He leaves a widow and one child. His funeral will take place to-day.

Clement J. Despard, Vice-President of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, died on Wednesday, at his residence at Fort Hamilton. He was born on the corner of Bleecker-street and Broadway 59 years ago. He began his business career as clerk in the oil house of Curtiss, Mitchel & Co. He had been connected with the Mercantile Marine Insurance Company for 29 years, a large portion of the time as Secretary. He was its Vice-President only a few months. In January last he was attacked by pneumonia, and apparently recovered, but his sickness left him in such a prostrated condition that he was ordered by his physicians to a Southern climate. He went to Bermuda, but without receiving much benefit from the trip, and since his return he gradually failed until his death. He leaves a widow and four children.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—May 22.

SENATE.

THE USE OF THE ARMY.

Mr. McDONALD, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce the bill regulating the use of the Army, of which he gave notice on Tuesday. The bill was received and laid on the table, and Mr. McDonald gave notice that he would call it up on Monday and speak thereon.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, gave notice that he would speak on the same subject when he could get the floor under the rules. [Laughter.]

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, called up the Senate bill to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious or infectious diseases, and moved to ignore the original bill and consider the substitute reported from the committee on May 9, which embodied what appeared to be the views of the majority of the Senate, though not so satisfactory to the committee as was the first bill.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, called Mr. Harris's attention to the provision that violations of State Quarantine laws shall be punished upon proceedings in United States courts, and asked if that was considered constitutional.

Mr. HARRIS said he was surprised to hear this objection from Mr. Hoar, who was one of the Senators most dissatisfied with the original bill, because it established a National Quarantine overriding State Quarantines. The present bill looked to the maintenance of existing State laws where they are efficient, and to the co-operation therewith of the National Board as far as possible.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, thought the provision which throws the penalty for violation of the law upon the ship-owners was unjust, as involving innocent persons.

Mr. HARRIS said the committee would be glad to consider any amendments looking to the removal of the faults objected to by Messrs. Hoar and Conkling. The committee had tried to frame the substitute to conform to the wishes of the majority, as shown by the objections to the original bill. Mr. Harris also stated that the appropriation asked for had been reduced from $650,000 to $500,000, on account of the removal of the direction to the board to investigate diseases of cattle.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, offered an amendment to the effect that the penalties mentioned in the bill shall not be imposed unless it appears that notice of the passage of the act was officially promulgated at the port of sailing at least 10 days before the vessel sailed. Adopted.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, moved to amend by striking out the words "any contagious or infectious diseases," and substituting the words "cholera, yellow fever, plague, small-pox, and ship fever." He thought there was danger in giving too great discretion to the board. It might result in vexatious interference with commerce.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 20, nays 30.

Mr. HOAR moved to amend by striking out all of section 1 down to line nine, as follows: "That it shall be unlawful for any vessel engaged in the transportation of goods or persons from any foreign port where any contagious or infectious disease exists; to enter any port of the United States, except in accordance with the provisions of this act, and all rules and regulations of State Boards of Health or sanitary associations, recognized by this act, or made in pursuance thereof," and insert the following: "Whenever, in the opinion of the President of the United States, there is danger that cholera or yellow fever may be introduced from abroad into any port or place within the United States, or spread from State to State within the same, and, in his judgment, existing quarantine or health regulations at such places are insufficient, he may authorize the Board of Health to make further rules and regulations in such premises, which, being submitted to and approved by him, shall be valid and enforced." Rejected—yeas 17, nays 29.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, moved to amend so that the money appropriated, instead of being disbursed under the direction of the board, should be expended under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon quarterly estimates by the board, accompanied by statements of its operations and expenditures under the act. Adopted.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said it now appears that for $15,000 a ship could be constructed that would serve all the purposes intended to be covered by the vessel for which $200,000 was recently appropriated on recommendation of the board. He thought it a doubtful policy to appropriate all that is asked for by the board.

Mr. TELLER, of Colorado, wanted to know just how the $500,000 was proposed to be expended.

Mr. HARRIS explained that the bill provides that the national board shall aid State and local boards, as well as co-operate with them. This would take money. It might be necessary to erect quarantine buildings to prevent the spread of disease.

Mr. TELLER asked if the money was to be used in keeping cities clean, or in charity to sufferers. If so, the appropriation is insufficient. If not, it is too large.

Mr. HARRIS said the money could not be used to clean cities. Its use was restricted to aiding in enforcing regulations to prevent the introduction and spread of disease.

Mr. CONKLING asked Mr. Harris what had become of the disinfecting-ship experiment and whether Prof. Gamgee's plan, which was first proposed to be made a part of the bill lately adopted but stricken out, was still under consideration.

Mr. HARRIS said the plans agreed upon by the board had been submitted to a board of naval engineers and constructors for their advice. No contract had yet been concluded.

Mr. CONKLING said he asked because he had good information that the board have now rejected, as impracticable, the Gamgee plan, which they were heretofore so well satisfied with as to advise the Senate to adopt it unconditionally. He thought this pertinent to the present question as showing the fallibility of the board, and the propriety of carefully considering its recommendations. Mr. Conkling then pointed out what he thought false in the bill. One objection was that the bill makes offenses against State laws punishable in Federal courts. Another is, that such offenses are left also in the jurisdiction of State courts, so that the bill violates the principle that no man shall be twice punished for the same offense. Another objection is that the fine imposed as penalty falls not upon the real offender, but upon the innocent owners of the vessel. This bill tries imperfectly to do by a cast-iron and all-pervading system, what should, to be practical, be done locally and in particular spots. He should vote against the bill, and did not feel any obligation to offer anything in its place, as he believed the subject did not belong to national, but to local legislation.

Mr. HARRIS said past experience showed local legislation to be insufficient. Under it, epidemics had ravaged the country. As to the other objections of the Senator from New-York, the acts of 1799 and 1878 contain the same provisions as to jurisdiction, and all previous Quarantine laws have proceeded on the same plan. Regarding the method of the fine, the bill only imposed a fine without regulating the manner of its collection.

After further remarks by Mr. CONKLING, Mr. EDMUNDS expressed a wish to examine the bill more at length, and on his motion, at 4:55 P. M., the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TRANSFER OF CASES AT LAW.

The House, at 12:30 P. M., as the business of the morning hour, resumed consideration of the bill to repeal and amend the laws relating to the transfer of cases from State to Federal courts. The Republicans refused to vote on the demand for the previous question. Various propositions were thereupon made on both sides of the House, but were not acceded to.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, wanted the Republicans to withdraw dilatory motions and filibustering.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, took exception to the use of offensive epithets, and objected to any further statement by Mr. Harris.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, declared that all that was wanted on the Republican side was to have a fair chance for debate; but that was cut off by the demand for the previous question. He thought it better to have the time used in debate than wasted in such attempts.

Mr. F. WOOD, of New-York, suggested that there were other committees that desired to make reports in the morning hour, but they were prevented from doing so by this bill. He was willing that there should be a full debate, and wanted to know how much time would satisfy the other side.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that he could not fix any time.

Mr. HARRIS—Name the time, and you shall have it.

Mr. CONGER—I will name the third Tuesday of January. [Laughter.]

As all efforts to reach a compromise failed, and as the Republicans declined to vote, a call of the House was proceeded with. The call of the House consuming the morning hour, and the bill went over without action until Saturday next.

THE WARNER SILVER BILL.

The House resumed consideration of the Silver bill, and agreed—yeas 118, nays 100—to the amendment of the committee to the eighth section of the bill, which provides that the certificates of deposit—provided by that section—shall be in denominations of not less than $5, instead of $10, as originally provided in the bill.

The question then recurred on the next committee amendment, providing that certificates of deposit may be computed as part of the lawful money reserve of national banks.

After some discussion, it was agreed that debate should be allowed on the eighth section.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, opposed the amendment, and called attention to the danger of allowing the national banks to count as part of their legal reserve the certificates provided for in the eighth section, 20 per cent. of which might be issued beyond the coin and bullion in the Treasury. He characterized them as "fiat" certificates.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, asked Mr. Conger whether he would have any objection to the provision if that part as to the 20 per cent. additional were stricken out.

Mr. CONGER replied that if there was such an opportunity to amend the section, it would remove that objection.

Mr. BUCKNER—We propose to do that.

Mr. CONGER—That shows the folly of moving the previous question on the section.

Mr. WARNER expressed his willingness to vote for an amendment to strike out that 20 per cent. provision.

Mr. CONGER expressed his satisfaction at witnessing some returning sense of justice on the part of the gentleman from Ohio. He was still in favor of a bi-metallic currency, of having silver coin issued sufficient for the wants of the people, and of having the bonds paid in both gold and silver that were so payable. But he found himself antagonized by gentlemen who drove him from all safe moorings on this question.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, referring to deprecating remarks made about the silver dollar being inconvenient, recalled the fact that the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Chittenden] had demanded last year from the Clerk gold for a ten-dollar bill. Had that gentleman gone for his gold now that he could get it? He [Mr. Springer] thought not. When the gentleman knew that he could obtain gold he did not want it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Springer's remarks, Mr. Chittenden, amid a good deal of laughter, crossed the aisle and showed Mr. Springer an eagle to prove that he had obtained gold for his $10 bill.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, expressed his *profound dissatisfaction with the whole bill.* It was full of crudities and inconsistencies. It was full of attacks on the national credit. He regretted the adoption of Mr. Weaver's amendment yesterday directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out without discrimination silver coin the same as gold coin in the liquidation of all coin obligations of the Government. There was a large number of gold certificates out. The Secretary would be required to redeem them by the payment of gold and silver without discrimination. There were some bonds in existence payable, clearly and unmistakably, in gold, and yet by this bill the Secretary would be absolutely compelled to pay those bonds in gold and silver indiscriminately. Under this bill, a bond bearing gold interest might be discharged with a certificate of bullion that was not in the Treasury. He had been waiting for some exhibition of old-fashioned hard-money Democracy, but in vain. It was practical repudiation to which the House was drifting.

Mr. SPRINGER—The law under which these bonds were issued provides in terms that the bonds shall be discharged in coin of the standard value then in existence. I defy the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Hawley] to point out any act that ever fixed a different contract for the issuing of those bonds.

Mr. SAPP, of Iowa—Did not the Government sell all those bonds for a premium in greenbacks and pocket the difference?

Mr. SPRINGER—That may be true, but the law stands on the statute-book, and there can be no contract for the sale of those bonds, except in pursuance of the law.

Mr. SAPP—Would it be honorable in the Government to sell those bonds on a gold basis and then turn round and pay them on a depreciated basis?

Mr. SPRINGER—It is honorable for the Government to carry out the contract, and it is illegal and dishonorable for any officer of the Government to make a different contract than that authorized by law. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The law which authorized the sale of those bonds is the only authority for issuing them, and that law says that the bonds shall be paid in coin of the weight and fineness then established by law. That weight was 25 8-10 grains of gold and 412½ grains of silver.

Mr. STEELE, of North Carolina, obtained the floor, but disclaiming all pretense of understanding the question of finance, he yielded to Mr. Chittenden, of New-York, as a gentleman perfectly competent in such matters. [Laughter.]

Mr. CHITTENDEN informed Mr. Springer that on Jan. 2 last he had presented his ten-dollar bill at the Sub-Treasury and had received gold for it, "and now," said he, suiting the action to the word, "I present the gold piece as a historical record to the gentleman from North Carolina—Mr. Steele." [Laughter.] Continuing, he said there is not a word in any dictionary that I have ever read which fitly expresses the folly and the audacity of the authors of this measure for corrupting and inflating the currency. [Laughter.] It fairly out-herods Herod. It implies that a majority of the American people are knaves or fools. [Continued laughter.] As to argument with the proposers of this measure of inflation, you might as well argue with mad bulls. [Laughter.] As an Executor I own $7,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds, for which I paid to the Government gold last year. I knew then that the interest is payable in coin, but I also knew that the Government had never—not hardly ever, but never—[Loud laughter] offered its creditors a dollar in silver as payment for interest on its bonds. If I borrow a good horse from the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Springer] and offer him a bad mule in return, he will say that I am a d—d scoundrel, [shouts of laughter;] and so I say that the Government of the United States is a d—d scoundrel if it pays me in depreciated silver the interest on the $7,000 in bonds which I hold for a widow. This proposition for issuing certificates is the greatest montrosity ever proposed in a civilized Legislature. There is not a member of the House who votes for this bill that will not repent of it in dust and ashes, provided he is subject to the honest sense of the American people. I thank the great God who made this country that there is no more chance of this bill passing than there is of the country sinking into the bottomless pit of degradation. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. REED, of Maine, replied to Mr. Springer, and stated that at the time of the passage of the bill to which Mr. Springer referred, Feb. 18, 1873, the coinage of the country consisted of both gold and silver, but the law had been changed. There had been a great deal of noise about nothing. Congress had deliberately selected gold as the coin of the country.

A Democrat—Deliberately?

Mr. REED—Deliberately. I say so in spite of all the talk and thunder on the subject, because under my friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. Kelley] nothing could have passed the House on the subject without deliberation.

Mr. KELLEY—Can the gentleman name any man, living or dead, who can give or ever has given an explanation of the law demonetizing the standard silver dollar?

Mr. REED—Yes, Sir. Mr. Hewitt, of New-York, has given a long and elaborate explanation of it, which I commend to the gentleman from Pennsylvania; and under that new provision of law $584,290,350 of United States bonds have been issued, and the authorities of the United States have announced (as they had a right to) that these bonds, principal and interest, were payable in gold. Under these circumstances, how can anybody say that we ought to adopt a system which lowers that promise 15 to 17 per cent.? Under this condition of affairs, these bonds seem to me to be payable in gold, and the provisions of this bill seem to be repudiation of that promise.

After some further discussion, the question was taken on the amendment that certificates may be computed as part of the lawful money reserve of national banks, and it was rejected without division.

Mr. WARNER offered an amendment providing that gold or silver bullion which shall become the property of the Government by the return of certificates to the Treasury in payment of dues shall be coined and paid out the same as other money. Adopted.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, offered an amendment to the eighth section, making the minimum denomination of certificates $20, instead of $5; striking out the provision that the amount of certificates shall not exceed by more than 20 per cent. the amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury, and adding a provision that all certificates for gold or silver bullion shall be issued at the market value of such bullion at the City of New-York at the time of deposit.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said the law in reference to gold certificates had been passed at a time when the Government was anxious to get by every means it could all the gold possible into the Treasury. It had invited people who had gold bullion to come into the Treasury and deposit it, in order to strengthen the Government. The 20 per cent. arrangement had been made in consequence of the necessities of the Government, at a time when there had been a very small outstanding volume of paper money. Now, when there was a vast volume of that money, when the financial affairs of the country were adjusted on the basis of maintaining that volume at par, it was proposed to re-enact that old clause of 1863, injecting into it silver bullion and coin. What were the certificates to be issued for? The bill did not say that they should be called gold certificates or silver certificates, or even coin certificates. It was absolutely and hopelessly indefinite and uncertain. It did not say whether a man depositing silver bullion could get certificates at 412½ grains to the dollar, and he hoped that his colleague [Mr. Warner] would not demand the previous question until he had taken three or four days to explain his great financial views. The amendment of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Buckner] made the section less utterly and absolutely bad, but the only safe thing to be done with the section was to strike it out entirely. It was not even necessary to the general scope of the bill, except that the bill was now so absurd that it was made more perfect as a specimen of absurdity by leaving it in than by striking it out.

Mr. WARNER said that the law now provided that the coin and bullion deposited for or representing the certificates of deposit should be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Any man who had any sense knew that that meant that the bullion was represented by the certificate, and that no man could claim gold for a certificate for which he had deposited silver. His colleague [Mr. Garfield] had better look at the law before he went off in a rage about the insanity of the eighth section. No man was more responsible for the vicious legislation of which that law was a part than his colleague, and he ought to be the last person to criticise gentlemen who now proposed to correct those errors.

Mr. BELFORD, of Colorado, offered an amendment for the reception of bullion at the branch mint at Denver, Col., and the issue of certificates therefor. Adopted.

The previous question was then seconded on the section, and, pending amendments thereto, Mr. EWING, of Ohio, offered an amendment to Mr. Buckner's amendment, providing that the certificates of deposit shall be issued at the average market value of the bullion in standard silver dollars in New-York and San Francisco for the week preceding such deposit. This was accepted by Mr. Buckner, and incorporated in his amendment.

The previous question was then seconded on the section and the pending amendments thereto.

The first amendment was that offered by Mr. Buckner, as amended by Mr. Ewing, and it was adopted. The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Claflin, of Massachusetts, to strike out that portion of the bill providing that certificates shall be issued in payment of the interest on the public debt. Rejected. The next amendment was one offered some time ago by Mr. Lounsbery, of New-York, striking out the whole section. This was rejected—yeas 99, nays 116. Messrs. Bliss, Covert, Deuster, Martin of Delaware, Morrison, Morse, and O'Reilly, Democrats, voted in the affirmative; and Messrs. Belford, Daggett, Fort, and Kelley, Republicans, in the negative.

Mr. EWING asked leave to amend the section as amended by Mr. Buckner by inserting in lieu of the words "standard silver dollars" as they occur in that part of the amendment which was incorporated on his motion, "standard coin of like metal."

To this objection was made, and Mr. EWING moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Buckner's amendment was adopted, for the purpose, as he stated, of making the change he had indicated.

Mr. CONGER moved to lay that motion on the table, and the yeas and nays were ordered, pending which, on motion of Mr. REED, the House—yeas 106, nays 104—at 5:10 P. M., adjourned.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Eugene Schuyler, of New-York, to be United States Consul-General at Rome; Judson A. Lewis, of Sierra Leone, to be United States Consul at that place; Wilshe King, of Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Birmingham; William F. Grinnell, of New-York, Consul at Bremen; Alexander McLean, of New-Jersey, Consul at Guayaquil.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ship Republic, of the White Star Line, will sail for Liverpool at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and the following vessels are advertised to sail to-morrow: The City of Berlin, of the Inman Line, and the Greece, of the National Line, for Liverpool; the Rhein, of the North German Lloyd, for Bremen; the Anchoria, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow, and the Victoria, of the same line, for London. The Countess Bozenta-Modjeska, the actress, her husband, the Count Bozenta, the Rev. John A. Mulcahy, of New-Haven; the Rev. James McNeil, the Rev. Mr. McKenna, the Rev. Hugh Hand, Capt. Henry Card, and Capt. David Williams are among the passengers who leave to-day in the Republic.

The following are the passenger-lists of that vessel and of the State of Indiana and the Denmark, both of which sailed yesterday:

In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—James Shindler, Mrs. Shindler, Miss Kate Shindler, Miss Lala Shindler, [illegible] Mrs. Whiteside, A. E. P. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper.

In steam-ship State of Indiana, for Glasgow.—The Rev. Charles Elliott, Miss L. W. Turpin, H. Twing, H. A. Wilson, the Rev. W. Pattinson, Mrs. Pattinson, [illegible] Colby, E. B. Colby.

In steam-ship Denmark, for London.—Robert T. Andrews, Mrs. Thomas Andrews, [illegible] Alexander Worrall, Miss Marie Wilson, Mrs. Worrall.

LONG-RANGE RIFLE PRACTICE.

The first competition in a monthly long-range rifle match took place at Brinton Range, Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday afternoon. It was an experimental match, the first that has been shot on the range, and resulted satisfactorily. A large number of riflemen were present, and many well-known Creedmoor names were among the entries. The match began at 1:30 o'clock. A gusty wind blew in the faces of the marksmen, but the air was clear and the sun shone warm and bright. The targets used were of the sliding pattern, made of canvas and covered with paper, and the marking was done behind mantelets. The conditions and leading scores were as follows, the highest attainable number being 225 points: Open to all members of the New-Jersey State Rifle Association; distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; 15 shots at each range. Prizes—No. 1, a double-barreled breech-loading shot-gun, value $75; No. 2, cash, $50; No. 3, a Sharps short-range rifle, value, $40.

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Frank Hyde	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	196
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	194
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	188
A. G. Holcombe	57	[illegible]	[illegible]	169
[illegible]	[illegible]	61	[illegible]	168

The sharpened [illegible] will be shot at Brinton Range Saturday next, and the second competition for the Dimond trophy takes place at Creedmoor.

TRINITY'S DEDICATION ANNIVERSARY.

Besides being Ascension Day, yesterday was the anniversary of the dedication of Trinity Church. A service of song began at 11 o'clock in the morning. Every seat not specially reserved was filled before 10:30, and standing-room in the aisles was eagerly appropriated. The candelabra on either side of the chancel were completely embowered in flowers, and a large pyramid of calla lilies, surmounted by a white eagle, stood to the right of the chancel. The services were conducted by Drs. Morgan, Dix and Swope, assisted by all the clergymen attached to Trinity Parish, and the full choir of the chapel. A feature of the ceremonies was the use for the first time of the new lectern, placed in the church as a memorial of the late Frederick Ogilby, D. D. The lectern is of bronze, and represents an eagle standing upon a rock, upon the outstretched wings of which the Bible rests. A leaden casket, containing a parchment, with memorial inscriptions and the names of the donors, copies of two sermons on the death of Dr. Ogilby by the Rev. Morgan Dix, the Year-books of Trinity Parish for the years 1878 and 1879, and copies of the Churchman, the Standard, THE TIMES, Herald, and Harper's Weekly, is deposited at the base of the lectern, which rests upon four bronze lions.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF CATTLE.

NEW REGULATIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day authorized their Chairman, Gen. Gordon, to report back, with a unanimous recommendation for passage, the bill introduced last March by Senator McPherson, amendatory of the existing laws relative to the transportation of animals. This measure provides a number of important additions to the present law, and remedies serious defects which have hitherto made it to a great extent inoperative. The bill, as introduced by Mr. McPherson and adopted by the committee, is understood to be a compromise between the railroad companies, stock shippers, and the humane societies of the country, nearly all of whom have assented to its terms and agreed to conform to its provisions. The new bill prohibits the continuous confinement of animals, while in transit, beyond a period of 28 hours, unless they are daily given proper food and water on the cars, in which event they may be kept in confinement 60 hours, and at the expiration of the maximum period they must be taken out for rest. The existing law permits railroad companies to keep them on the cars an unlimited period of time, provided they have proper food and water. The bill also provides that in estimating such confinement, the time during which the animals have been confined without rest on connecting roads or lines of transportation from which they are received shall be included, and the new bill extends the application of this and all similar requirements to animals transported from one point of the United States to another point in the United States through Canada. This new provision obviates the objection which has been urged against the present law by railroad companies whose lines are wholly within our own jurisdiction that, if they complied with it, they would be placed at a great disadvantage in point of time, as compared with through lines running through Canada, on which the stoppages to rest and feed cattle could not be enforced. The penalty clause in the old law is in operation by reason of an incorrect reference to a section of the Revised Statutes which is not applicable to the subject. The bill cures this defect and makes it the duty of the United States District Attorneys to prosecute for violations of the law on notice of any city, and provides that in case of conviction the informer shall receive one-half the penalty, (from $100 to $500 for each offense,) and shall also be indemnified for costs of every description that he may have incurred in and about or for the purposes of the suit. As another means of promoting the purposes of the law, it is made the duty of all railroad companies to give cars loaded with live stock the right of way over all other trains except passenger trains. The bill concludes with the following new and important provision, which has been suggested by the recent exemption from quarantine in certain European ports of cattle provided with certificates of examination by inspectors specially appointed to meet the late emergency:

"And the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to appoint a skilled agent at each of the ports in the United States for which live stock and dressed animals are shipped, whose duty it shall be to inspect all animals designed for export, and if found in good health, to give the owner or shipper a certificate, in such form as said Commissioner shall direct, stating that said animals were in good health at the time of shipment from said port; and said agent or inspector shall be entitled to and receive such compensation (not more than $1,500 per annum) as shall be fixed by the Commissioner of Agriculture, to be paid from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; provided, however, that the Commissioner of Agriculture may prescribe by regulation such reasonable fees for inspection as he may deem just and equitable, to be paid by the owners of cattle exported under the provisions of this act."

The bill was reported to the Senate this afternoon and placed on the calendar. Mr. McPherson will call it up for consideration and passage, if possible, immediately after the pending measure in regard to epidemic diseases shall have been disposed of.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS IN PORT.

THE BENNINGTON LOST IN A GALE—THE CAPTAIN AND TWO MEN DROWNED.

The steam-ship Hindoo, which arrived from Hull yesterday, brought five sailors who had been rescued from the three-masted schooner Bennington on April 2, about 150 miles east of Georges Bank. The Bennington was but a few days out from Boston, with a cargo of ice, bound for Havana, on March 30, when a severe gale from the north-east set in. During that and the following day the storm continued, the wind going around to the west-north-west, and blowing with great violence. A heavy sea was running, and the vessel tossed and pitched so violently that she began to leak badly. All hands went to the pumps and worked there steadily, but slowly yet surely the water in the hold gained on the men. The weather was extremely cold, and they suffered greatly from exposure. They were frequently struck by the heavy seas which broke over the sides, and it was with difficulty that they saved themselves from being washed overboard. During the night of March 31 and on the following day, as the water rose in the hold, the vessel sank lower down in the sea and was tossed about like a log. The man at the wheel found it almost impossible to hold on. A tremendous sea broke over the schooner, and washed overboard Capt. Wyman and two of the sailors. The remainder of the crew grasped hold of the rigging or whatever lay near them, when they saw the wave about to break, and thus saved themselves. For a moment, the Captain and the two men were seen struggling in the water, and then, sinking out of sight, could be seen no more. Any attempt to have rescued them would have proved futile, on account of the tremendous sea which was running at the time. Although their prospects now seemed extremely gloomy, the men who were left kept at the pumps all night long. In the morning the weather had moderated somewhat, although it was still blowing strongly. A sail was discovered approaching, and a signal of distress was hoisted. Gradually the stranger, which proved to be the British bark Peteria, Capt. Nicoll, bound for Hull, approached the sinking schooner as near as it was safe for her and hove to. The sea was very uneven, but a boat was launched from the bark and the five survivors of the Bennington's crew were rescued. They were landed at Hull on April 28, and appealed to the American Consul there, who procured passages for them on the Hindoo which brought them to this port. Yesterday afternoon they started for their homes in Massachusetts. The Bennington was built at East Boston in 1872, registered 549 tons, and was owned by parties in Boston, where the family of Capt. Wyman reside. When abandoned, she had eight feet of water in her hold and appeared about to sink.

MRS. SCULLY GETS A SECOND VERDICT.

Several months ago Mrs. Hannah L. Scully sued Daniel Buckley, keeper of a distillery saloon at No. 464 East Eleventh-street, under the Civil Damages act, for selling liquor to her husband, a habitual drunkard. The suit was tried in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., and Mrs. Scully obtained a judgment for $51. This verdict seemed to have been rendered by the jury to prevent the costs of the action from falling on Mrs. Scully. She then brought a suit for $2,500 damages against Buckley for having, as she alleges, assaulted her on July 7, 1877, when she entered his place of business to look for her husband, and induce him to return with her to their home. This cause was tried yesterday before Judge Tappan, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I. Mrs. Scully testified that Buckley ejected her from his store, and beat and kicked her. Buckley swore that he merely "persuaded" her to go out of his place of business, and that she angered him by calling him and his relatives bad names. The jury gave a verdict of $150 damages to the plaintiff.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 22—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ⅌ cent. bonds, 105⅛; 4½ ⅌ cent. bonds, 109. Erie, 29; New-Jersey Central Consols, 94; Illinois Central, 88¾; New-Jersey Central, 50½; Reading, 20¾.

2 P. M.—Erie, 28⅞.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £322,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 51⅛ ⅌ cent., is now the same.

4 P. M.—United States 4½ ⅌ cent. bonds, 108⅞; Erie, 29⅛; do. preferred, 53⅞; New-Jersey Central Consols, 95½; Illinois Central, 89½; Pennsylvania Central, 37½; Reading, 21. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £24,000. Silver is quoted at 50 7-16d. ⅌ ounce.

LIVERPOOL, May 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 2,150 bales, including 2,450 bales American. Futures partially 1-16d. cheaper: Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 3-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 7 7-32d.; also, 7 3-16d.; also, 7 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7 9-32d.; also, 7¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 7 11-32d.; also, 7 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 7 5-16d. Provisions—Beef, 75s. ⅌ tierce for prime Mess. Lard, 32s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; Low Middling Uplands, 7-16d.; Good Ordinary Uplands, 6 13-16d.; Ordinary Uplands, 6½d. Futures firmer; more buyers at the last quotations; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7⅛d.; Uplands Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 7 3-16d.; Uplands Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 7 9-32d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 7 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 7 [illegible]; also, 7 [illegible]. The sales of the day included 6,500 bales American.

LONDON, May 22—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 7½d. ⅌ gallon. Pale Rosin, 6s. @12s.

4:30 P. M.—Tallow, 35s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 22, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	33	Oil, bbls	109
Beans, bbls	49	Oil-cake, pkgs	429
Eggs, pkgs	1,844	Pork, pkgs	237
Flour, bbls	14,219	Beef, pkgs	43
Corn-meal, bbls	500	Cut-meats, pkgs	5,130
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs	797
Corn, bushels	149,550	Butter, pkgs	7,313
Oats, bushels	38,175	Cheese, pkgs	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	2,750	Starch, pkgs	183
Malt, bushels	2,780	Tallow, pkgs	118
Grease, pkgs	216	Tobacco, hhds	27
Hides, bales	600	Tobacco, pkgs	29
Hops, bales	74	Whisky, bbls	149
Leather, sides	8,323	Wool, bales	183

ASHES—Pots quoted at $4 [illegible]; Pearls, $6 @6 25, but without important movements.

BEES-WAX—Yellow sells rather slowly at 24c.@25c.

BRICKS—Have been of smaller sale within our previous range.

CANDLES—Adamantine very quiet at 13c.@15c.; Paraffine, 18c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 27c.; do. Patent, 38c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—The movements has been moderately active since our last, within the quoted range....Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $11@$12; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $8; Newcastle Gas, $3 75@$4; Provincial Gas, $3 75@$4; American Gas, $4 50@$5; Cumberland and Clearfield, $[illegible]; and Anthracite within the range of $2 [illegible]@$3 75 ⅌ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Rio firm at yesterday's improvement and in moderate demand, with sales reported of 700 bags per J. L. Pendergast, 1,116 bags per Herman, and 1,000 bags per Vandyck, on private terms....Other kinds quiet, with sales noted of 469 bags Costa Rica, part at 11½c.; 995 bags Maracaibo and 150 bags Savanilla on private terms.

COTTON—Business in the way of options diminished considerably in volume and value, under free offerings and adverse advices by cable, declined about 19@22 points, closing weak. Early deliveries were also reduced ⅛c. ⅌ lb. on a very dull market....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 344 bales, (of which 140 bales were on last evening,) including 344 bales to spinners....Low Middling quoted at 13 1-16@13 3-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Middling at 13⅜c.@13½c.; Fair at 15⅛c.@15¼c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported since our last of 151,800 bales, (of which 24,300 bales were on last evening and 127,500 bales to-day,) with 48,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,152 bales, against 1,771 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 19,255 bales, against 15,094 bales same time last week....Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 31,394 bales; to the Continent, 500 bales; to France, 32 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 275,093 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 188,879 bales....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1878, have been 4,363,069 bales, against 4,159,352 bales in the preceding Cotton year.

Cotton Sales.

Month.	Last Evening. Bales.	Last Evening. Prices.	To-day. Bales.	To-day. Prices.
May	....	@....	100	13.43@....
June	300	12.59@12.63	4,800	12.45@12.55
July	2,600	12.76@12.87	5,900	12.62@12.73
August	6,700	12.90@12.99	21,800	12.75@12.93
September	5,000	12.63@12.68	14,100	12.50@12.63
October	2,400	12.46@12.52	5,500	[illegible]@12.46
November	2,500	[illegible]@11.75	3,700	11.59@11.69
December	900	11.60@11.62	3,000	11.50@11.60
January	....	@....	200	....@11.54

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
May	13.49@13.51	13.30@13.31
June	13.59@13.60	13.42@13.43
July	13.79@13.80	13.57@13.58
August	13.95@....	13.73@13.74
September	12.65@12.66	12.43@12.46
October	12.51@12.52	12.25@12.26
November	11.73@11.74	11.56@11.57
December	11.62@11.63	11.42@11.44
January	11.64@11.66	11.43@11.45

Transferable orders issued to-day at 13.35c.

Yesterday's Average on Options.

May	13.52	September	12.66
June	13.64	October	12.50
July	13.83	November	11.70
August	13.98	December	11.60

Closing Prices of Cotton Here.

	Uplands.	N. O. and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Ordinary	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Good Ordinary	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Strict Good Ordinary	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16
Low Middling	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Strict Low Middling	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Middling	13⅜	13½	13½
Good Middling	13 11-16	13 13-16	13 13-16
Strict Good Middling	13 15-16	14 1-16	14 1-16
Middling Fair	14⅜	14½	14½
Fair	15⅛	15¼	15¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	12¼	Low Middling	13 [illegible]
Strict Good Ordinary	12½	Middling	13 1-16

FERTILIZERS—Have been attracting rather more attention, with values of leading kinds quoted firm.

FISH—A moderate business has been reported, though buyers have had the advantage in prices....Dry Cod quoted, $[illegible] ⅌ 100 lb.; [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour generally favored purchasers to-day, on freer offerings, and influenced, in part, by the depression in Wheat....[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat values were again unsettled to-day, as disturbed by the fluctuations in the speculative paper. No. 2 Red was exceptionally scarce and in demand, chiefly on speculative account....[illegible] Sales have been reported to-day of 341,000 bushels, of which 207,000 bushels for early delivery, including 4,100 bushels White State, at $1 05; 9,800 bushels No. 1 White at $1 13¼@$1 14; [illegible]

GUNNY BAGGING—Domestic has been in good request, and quoted firm at from [illegible]

HARDWARE—Has been less active, yet quoted generally firm.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The movements have been to a respectable aggregate, since our last, in the leading kinds of stock, and prices have been quoted about steady....Eastern Spruce Lumber, $10@$13; White Pine, $14@$21; Yellow do., $18@$22; Eastern Laths at $1 30@$1 35; Lime, 60c.@70c. for common.

MOLASSES—A generally firm market noted, with 50 test Refining Cuba in good demand, and quoted at 28c. Invoices to the amount of 1,013 hhds. and 116 tcs. Cuba Muscovado have been taken from stock.

NAILS—Have been in request in a jobbing way, on the basis of $2 35 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $2 75@$3 for Clinch ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quoted steady, with good Strained at $1 40 and other grades as before, on, however, a restricted movement....Spirits of Turpentine quite dull, with merchantable quoted at 28c....Tar and Pitch without new feature.

OILS—Considerable activity has been noted since our last in the leading kinds, with values generally quoted essentially as before.

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been ruling higher on a more active inquiry....Mess Pork, for early delivery, has been in moderate demand at higher prices; quoted at $10@$10 25 for new, ordinary brands, and $9@$9 12½ for old....[illegible]

SALT—A moderate movement has been noted in this line, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 65c.@75c.; Liverpool Fine at $1@$1 [illegible], from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 30c.; Curaçoa, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Crude very dull, and quoted at 5¼c.@5½c. ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Has been moderately sought after, with Castile quoted at 7½c.@7¾c.; Colgate's Family, 7½c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—Trade has been very quiet in this line at about previous prices.

STARCH—Has been moderately active, with Corn quoted at 2¾c.@2¾c.; Potato at 5½c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been inactive, with Sicily quoted at from $30@$85 for inferior to fancy, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $40@$65 ⅌ ton.

SUGARS—Raw quiet but steady on the basis of 6¾-16c.@6½c. for fair and 6⅝c. for good Refining Cuba....[illegible]

TEA—Quiet but steady, with a sale noted of 500 half-chests Green on private terms. The auction sale to-day was at fairly satisfactory prices; some 3,100 pkgs. were placed, including 365 half-chests Foochow Oolong, 19c.@41½c.; 45 half-chests Congou, 17c.@37c.; [illegible]

WHISKY—Dull; offered at $1 05, with $1 04½ bid.

FREIGHTS—A moderately active business has been reported in the way of Grain freights at generally steady rates. In the line of Petroleum contracts trade has been slow, but rates have not varied materially. Tonnage suited to the Lumber and Coal interests has been offered quite sparingly, and quoted strong as to rates, checking negotiations, though a good demand has been noted. [illegible]

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, May 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 544 head; for the week thus far, 8,264 head; for the same time last week, 8,511 head; through consignments, 325 cars; demand and offerings light; sales of 6 loads still-fed Steers at $4 40@$4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,100 head; for the week thus far, 9,800 head; for the same time last week, 11,400 head; through consignments, 8 cars; fair demand; better feeling on best grades; sales; ordinary to good clipped at $3 87½@$4; culls, $3 25; choice heavy shippers, $4 40@$4 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,795 head; for the week thus far, 20,831 head; for the same time last week, 20,050 head; through consignments, 151 cars; market firm, owing to light supply; demand light; Yorkers, $3 6[illegible]; medium heavy, $3 70@$3 77½.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 22.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; shipments, 5,500 head; market slow and dragging, but not lower; mixed packing, $3 30@$3 50; light unchanged; choice heavy, $3 55@$3 60, the latter for a very fine lot, closing quiet, with a good many unsold. Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market heavy; export grades dull and slow at $4 85@$5 05; light pony Cattle active and a shade stronger at $4 35@$4 60; butchers' and other grades, $3@$4. Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 200 head; market strong and active at $3 75@$5 25.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., May 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 816 head of through—no local stock—making a total for the past three days of 818 head of through and 256 head of local stock; only 2 loads were sold to-day, or 34 head of good, averaging 1,400 lb, at $5 10, being all on hand from yesterday. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,395 head, making a total for the past three days of 5,615 head; Yorkers, $3 15@$3 35; Philadelphias, $3 70@$3 80. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 400 head, making a total for the past three days of 9,500 head; market very dull; selling common to extra at $3 75@$4 50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—Cattle in active demand and firmer; good to choice heavy shipping Steers, $4 90@$5; light, $4 55@$4 75; native butcher Steers, $3 50@$4 40. Cows and Heifers, $3@$3 75; corn-fed Texans, $3 25@$4 25; receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Hogs excited and higher; Yorkers to Baltimores, $3 40@$3 60; smooth heavy to Philadelphias, $3 50@$3 65; receipts, 6,100 head; shipments, 2,500 head. Sheep steady; common to good clipped $2 50@$3 50; receipts, 500 head; no shipments.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 22.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat strong and higher, but unsettled and irregular; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 01, cash; $1 01¼, June; $1 00¾@$1 00⅞, July; sales at $1 01¼@$1 02¼, June; No. 3 do., 82½c.; Rejected, 65½c. Corn active, firm, and higher at 36c.@36¼c., cash; 36½c.@36¾c., June; 37⅞c.@37¾c., July; 38⅛c.@38½c., August. Oats strong and higher; 30c.@30¼c., cash; 29½c., June; 30c. bid, July. Rye firmer at 51½c. Barley dull and lower, 62½c.@65c. Flax-seed nominal at $1@$1 20. Pork in good demand, and a shade higher at $9 87½, cash; $9 87½@$9 70, June; $9 77½@$9 80, July; $9 87½@$9 90, August. Lard moderately active and higher; $6 15, cash and June; $6 22½, July; $6 30, August. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at $1 01. Lake Freights firm at 2½c. for Corn to Buffalo. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 76,000 bushels; Corn, 176,000 bushels; Oats, 80,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 214,000 bushels; Corn, 382,000 bushels; Oats, 85,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. At the close—Wheat firmer at ½c. and ⅛c. higher. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats strong and higher at 29⅞c. for June; 30⅛c. bid, July. Pork easier and 2½c. lower. Lard easier and 2½c. lower.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 22.—Flour firm and in good demand; sales of 900 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat—Demand moderate; sales of 2,000 bushels sample Spring at $1; 5,000 bushels Duluth on private terms; quotable No. 1 hard Milwaukee Spring at $1 10; No. 1 Duluth, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 04; No. 1 hard, $1 12; Red Winter, $1 11@$1 12; White do., $1 11@$1 15. Corn in better inquiry; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 2 at 40½c.; 3,000 bushels new at 41c.; one car Kansas at 41c. Oats firm; good request; higher; sales, 600 bushels No. 2 Western at 33c. Barley quiet; season over; only a limited amount on the market; Malt in good Eastern trade demand; sellers holding firm for higher prices; quotable, from six-rowed Canada seed, 90c.@$1 15; six-rowed State, 90c.@$1 05; two-rowed, 75c.@80c. Rye in fair inquiry; stocks light; holders firm; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 2 Western at 57c. Seeds quiet at unchanged prices; season about over. Highwines and Spirits dull at unchanged prices. Other articles unchanged. Railroad Freights unsettled; quoted 8½c. on Wheat, 8c. on Corn, and 4½c. on Oats, to New-York. Canal shipments light; quotations irregular; boatmen and shippers apart in their views, and firm; last contracts reported: Wheat 4½c.; Corn, 4¼c.; Oats, 3½c., to New-York, tolls included. Receipts by Lake—Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, 59,000 bushels; Corn, 125,000 bushels; by Railroad—Flour, 3,100 bbls.; Wheat, 33,500 bushels; Corn, 53,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 2,500 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—Wheat, 102,400 bushels; Corn, 187,370 bushels; by Railroad—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 71,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Barley, 1,300 bushels; Rye, 2,900 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 22.—Flour unchanged; sales, 850 bbls. Wheat steady; Extra White Michigan, $1 16; White State, $1 06@$1 12; prime Red State, $1 12. Corn unchanged; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 2 Toledo at 45½c. Oats—None in the market. Barley quiet and unsettled; extra bright Canada held at 84c.; No. 1 bright, 80c.@82c.; No. 2 do., 75c.@77c.; No. 1 at 65c.@67c. Rye nominally 57½c.@58c. for Canada, in bond. Corn-meal—$19 50 for bolted and $18 50 for unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed firm; Shorts, $14; Shipstuffs, $15; Middlings, $16@$17 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 4c.; Corn and Rye, 3¾c.; Barley, 3½c., to New-York; Lumber, $1 50 to Albany, and $2 to New-York. Receipts—Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Lumber, 632,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 800 bbls.; Barley, 6,400 bushels; Lumber, 797,000 feet. Grain on the Canal from Buffalo and Oswego for Tide-water Yesterday Noon—Wheat, 1,077,000 bushels; Corn, 1,391,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 10,500 bushels; Rye, 144,000 bushels; Peas, 4,300 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 22.—Flour strong and higher; Family, $5 10@$5 75. Wheat scarce and firm, with a good demand; Red, $1 09@$1 11. Corn in good demand, and a shade higher, at 39c.@41c. Oats fairly active and a shade higher at 34c.@37c. Rye in good demand and a shade higher at 57c.@58c. Barley strong; prime Fall, $1 05. Pork quiet but firm, $10. Lard steady and higher; current make held at $6 10. Bulk-meats stronger; shoulders, $3 50; Short Rib, $4 87½ bid, cash; sales at $4 57½, seller June; Short Clear, $4 75. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib, 5½c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c. Whisky active and firm at $1 01. Butter steady and unchanged. Sugar firm and unchanged. Hogs quiet; common, $2 40@$3 10; light, $3 15@$3 40; packing, $3 30@$3 55; butchers', $3 55@$3 70; receipts, 2,526 head; shipments, 355 head.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Flour unchanged. Wheat opened higher, but closed lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 13¼, cash and May; $1 12¾@$1 13, closing at $1 12¾, June; $1 06⅞@$1 06¾, closing at $1 05⅞, July; No. 3 do., $1 09@$1 [illegible]. Corn opened higher but closed lower; 35½c., cash and May; 35⅛c.@35½c., June; 36¼c.@36¾c., closing at 36¼c., July. Oats higher at 31c., cash; 30c. bid, June and July. Rye better at 50c. Whisky steady at $1 05. Provisions held firmer; some asking higher prices, but no advance established, and only small jobbing was done. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 94,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 22.—Flour inactive and nominally unchanged. Wheat opened firm, advanced ½c., and closed strong with a speculative demand; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 02; No. 2 soft, 99½c., cash and May; $1 00⅛, June; $1 00⅞, July; No. 3 do., 80c.; No. 4 do., 74c.@75c.; Rejected, 66c. Corn higher; No. 2 at 36⅞c.@36¾c. Oats higher and scarce; No. 2 at 30c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 50½c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring, 59c. Provisions quiet but steady. Mess Pork quiet at $9 70. Lard—Prime Steam, $6 15. Hogs dull and unchanged. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 98,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., May 22.—Flour firm but quiet. Wheat steady; Extra White Michigan, $1 08@$1 08¼; No. 1 do., $1 08½; May, $1 08⅛@$1 08¼; June, $1 08⅛@$1 08¾; No. 1 Milling, $1 04; Amber held at $1 07. Corn scarce and firm; No. 1 Yellow, 43c.; High Mixed, 42½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 41½c.; No. 2 do., 41c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 1 White, 35c.; No. 2 do., 34½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 34c.; No. 2 do., 33c. Clover-seed firm and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 1,500 bushels; Oats, 3,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 1,300 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; Red and Amber, $1@$1 05. Corn active and firm; White, 41c.; Mixed, 39c. Oats quiet but steady; White, 33c.; Mixed, 31c. Rye quiet; 56c. Provisions firmer; Pork, $10 25. Lard quiet; choice Leaf, tierce, 7¼c.; do. keg, 8¼c. Bulk-meats firmer; Shoulders, 3½c.@3¾c.; Clear Ribs, 4¾c.; Clear Sides, 5¼c. for loose. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Ribs, 5½c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 8¼c.@9¾c. Whisky steady, with a fair demand, at $1 01.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 22.—Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 08; Amber Michigan, cash, $1 10½ bid; July, $1 07; No. 2 Amber Michigan, cash, $1 08; No. 2 Red, cash, $1 10½ bid; June, $1 09½ asked; July, $1 07. Corn easier; High Mixed, 39¾c.; No. 2, May, 39c.; June, 38½c.; July, 38⅞c.; Kansas, 39½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 32½c. Receipts—Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 100,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 22.—Flour strong and higher; Superfine, $4; Double Extra, $4 50; Treble, $5@$5 12½; high grades, $5 25@$6 25. Oats firmer; choice, 38c.@40c. Hay higher; prime, $18 50; choice, $20. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ½ premium; sterling, $4 88.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 22.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 25½c. Rosin firm; Strained, $1 07; good Strained, $1 10; Window Glass, $4 25. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1; Yellow Dip, $1 90; Virgin, $2 10. Tar steady at $1 [illegible].

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, May 22.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 668 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,260 bales; sales, 120 bales; stock, 5,583 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 22.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 514 bales; exports, coastwise, 629 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 4,290 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 22.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 160 bales; exports, coastwise, 429 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 1,608 bales.

MOBILE, May 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 41 bales; exports, coastwise, 393 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 6,315 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 22.—Cotton dull; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅜c.; net receipts, 30 bales; gross 394 bales; sales, 504 bales; stock, 63,115 bales.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 37, 38, 63, 73, 80, 81, 113, 120, 133, 134, 135, 139, 146, 173, 180, 184, 191, 195, 201, 207, 208, 214, 216, 218, 220.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Brady, P. J., Ingalls and Daniels, JJ.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 28, 32, 33, 37, 38, 47, 51, 53, 56, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70½, 71, 72, 97, 98, 99, 111, 112, 127.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 893, 832, 1056, 1044, 1046, 1017, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1013, 1014, 962, 952, 899, 1098, 874, 1068, 1078, 1080, 1093, 1090, 849, 153, 1089, 1022, 1023, 1088, 998.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Tappan, J.

Nos. 3633, 1028, 4849, 3274, 695, 3344, 4398, 1396, 1691, 4115, 3694, 3697, 1776, 3614, 650, 3293, 3015, 1524, 3699, 3702, 3701, 3703, 3706, 3707, 3708.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Case on—No. 278.—Hollins vs. Morris et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 4725, 4980, 5006, 4407, 4726, 4456, 4644, 3898, 4502, 2029, 5007, 4979, 4740, 5024, 4972, 5029, 4871, 4618, 5020, 4754, 4884, 5036, 5033.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

One-hour Causes—Nos. 2047, 2113, 1907, 1443, 1913, 2160, 2171, 1987, 1130, 2172, 2156, 2194, 2192, 1372, 2173, 2174, 2191, 2064, 2205, 2075, 2201.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, C. J.

Short Causes—Nos. 6293, 6349, 6361, 6080, 5909, 5683, 5469, 6367, 6436, 6416, 6417, 6397, 6322, 6394.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 6198, 6146, 6185, 6174, 6329, 6327, 6358, 5854, 6342, 6380, 6350, 6340, 6343, 6386, 6264.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 5815, 6441, 6257, 6396, 6381, 6134, 6253, 5853, 6160, 6399, 6368, 6412, 6383, 6307, 6404, 6400.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Cowing, J.

Patrick Larkin, felonious assault and battery.	John B. Wilson, violating Sailor Boarding-house law.
Charles Wilson, felonious assault and battery.	John Wild, violating Sailor Boarding-house law.
Thomas Connors, felonious assault and battery.	Nicholas Smith, violating Sailor Boarding-house law.
Maria Hartman, felonious assault and battery.	Julius Foss, violating Sailor Boarding-house law.
William Williams, burglary.	David Jones, violating Sailor Boarding-house law.
Jane A. Baird, grand larceny.	William J. Jenkins, violating Sailor Boarding-house law.
William Farrell, felonious assault and battery.	Ellis Brown, violating Sailor Boarding-house law.
Ida May, Kate Sweeny, larceny from the person.	John Harrison, violating Sailor Boarding-house law.
Catharine Erickson, cruelty to children.	William Lewison, violating Sailor Boarding-house law.
James McEntee, assault and battery.	Mary Lynch, violating Sailor Boarding-house law.
Patrick Madden, violating Sailor Boarding-house law.	Peter Mink, violating Sailor Boarding-house law.
Jacob Strong, violating Sailor Boarding-house law.	Bernard Minors, violating Sailor Boarding-house law.
Richard Fogel, violating Sailor Boarding-house law.	John Peterson, William Gordon, Thomas L. Smith, receiving stolen goods.
Richard Drappman, violating Sailor Boarding-house law.	
William J. Daly, violating Sailor Boarding-house law.	

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

William E. Sharp, bribery. (Continued.)

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
WALLACK'S.—As You Like It. Matinée—Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE.—Babes in the Wood.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
PARK THEATRE.—La Jolie Parfumeuse.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Fatinitza.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Paintings.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Variety.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.
KURTZ GALLERY.—Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition...$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition...10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum...2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum...2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum...1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 20 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W.C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, higher pressure, cooler, followed by warmer and generally clear, weather, with winds mostly from north to east.

The House spent another tedious day on the Silver bill yesterday. With the intermittent tendency which appears to characterize the proceedings on this measure, the anti-silver men, on the whole, had the advantage. They succeeded in cutting from the bill the absurd provisions which authorized bullion certificates for bullion not in the Treasury, and the "payment" of the interest on the public debt therewith. They also got in an amendment requiring the certificates to be issued for the market value, instead of the legal-tender value, of the bullion, and that, too, in the standard silver dollar. This brings the clause regarding certificates into harmony with the clause regarding coinage, but it still leaves it very objectionable and dangerous. At the conclusion Mr. Ewing discovered, as he thought, that the silver men had been badly outwitted in the amendment requiring the bullion to be estimated in the standard silver dollar, and he tried to get the term changed. *Pending his effort, the House adjourned. The chances for the final defeat of the bill* seem to be increasing.

The contagious disease act was before the Senate yesterday, and was vigorously opposed by Senators Hoar and Conkling. The latter called attention to the haste with which the Board of Health had recommended the refrigerating ship, which he now understood was regarded as impracticable, and urged this instance of the board's fallibility as a reason for circumspection. He also objected to offenses against State laws being made punishable in Federal courts. A number of amendments offered by Mr. Hoar were rejected, and, in spite of the criticism to which the bill has been subjected, it is likely to have a majority in the Senate, as it is extremely desired by the Southern men; but its provisions, especially as to the amount of money appropriated, may be considerably modified.

A tardy effort is being made by the House committee having the matter in charge to obtain some action on the question of regulating disputes as to Presidential elections. A bill has been determined upon, which, among other things, provides that disputes of this character in any State may be decided by the highest judicial tribunal of such State. Then the disposition of the matter is as follows: Both houses, by agreement, may reject the vote of any State absolutely. Where there is a controversy which has been judicially decided in the State, the decision must be accepted unless both houses agree to the contrary. Where there is a controversy, but no judicial decision, either house, by dissenting, may prevent the admission of any set of votes, and each house has the same power where there is a dispute as to which of two judicial decisions is authoritative. It will be seen that this scheme is an extremely defective one. It is not likely to pass both houses, even at the long session, and we shall probably drift into the next Presidential election in the same confused condition as regards the counting of the vote that we were in on the occasion of the last one.

It is curious to remark the persistency with which the mutual jealousy of the House and the Senate manifests itself, whatever may be the politics of either, or however much the majority in both may agree on general questions. The Legislative bill, which has just been approved by the Appropriations Committee of the House as it came from the Senate, was very near being wrecked by the feeling to which we have alluded. The Senate had considerably increased the salaries of its own employes and the House committee resented what they regarded as an unwarrantable display of independence by the upper body. It will be remembered that at the last session the worthy Mr. Thurman held that the House was the supreme branch of the Government, and that the duties of the Senate were confined to registering the decrees of the Representatives, with such mild criticism and suggestion as it might seem proper to offer. But this sweeping doctrine does not apply when the House undertakes to interfere with and reduce the patronage of the Senate.

The new Senator from Oregon, Mr. Slater, has undertaken to "regulate" the Chinese in America. He brought his whole mind to the study of our treaties with other nations, and to that of the Burlingame treaty in particular. From this research he has emerged with the conviction that foreigners in this country are in the possession of too many privileges, and that the Chinese may be lawfully excluded from all privileges not granted by treaty to the subjects of "the most favored nation." Mr. Slater, accordingly, proceeds to exclude, as follows: The Chinese shall be prohibited from engaging in any industrial or agricultural employment, either as principals or laborers, and from holding or owning any real estate "except for residence or commercial purposes." Their employment by citizens, or by corporations, is to be forbidden, although they may be employed as teachers and interpreters of the Chinese language and by other Chinese. In other words, the Chinese are to be confined strictly to trade and commerce as an avocation. There is a novelty about this which suggests the freshness of Oregonian forests. The Chinese are to be put on a level, so far as privileges are concerned, with the subjects of other foreign powers. It will surprise our fellow-citizens to learn that they have been governed by the Flahertys and Muldoons in defiance of treaty stipulations.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The achievements of the Legislature of 1879 have not been brilliant. It has reapportioned the State, on the whole, fairly; it has cut down the cost of its own employes; its appropriations for the support of the State Government and cognate purposes have been, in most cases, passed after the most careful scrutiny. Finally, it has had enough self-denying virtue to advance one stage toward submitting to the people a constitutional amendment providing for a Legislature only once in two years. So far as can be at present judged, it has not lent itself to any outrageous jobs. It seemed at one time as if the Lobby were about to score a decided triumph in the passage of one of two decidedly objectionable Street Railroad bills, but these measures, albeit very tenacious of life, were killed at last. The Assembly hesitated much longer than it ought to have done over the Tenement-house bill, but the bill was passed before adjournment. One very mischievous attempt to rob fire insurance companies was defeated, and some well-meant though hardly valuable installments of life-insurance reform have been passed. There has been but little disposition manifested to abuse the partisan supremacy in both houses, though the Assembly showed the way in its ridiculous attempt to create a Board of Appointment for New-York City officers, and though the Senate leaned decidedly toward illiberality in its plan for the apportionment of the State. There has been exhibited a good deal more solicitude than was needful for the interests of great corporations, though hardly as much as might have been expected considering the make-up of the Railroad and Insurance Committees of both houses. The appointment of a Committee of Investigation into railroad freight discriminations was made in spite of powerful opposition in the interest of the trunk roads. The Senate has done nothing so disgraceful this session as its last year's vote against the removal of John F. Smyth, for there was but little in the second movement against the Superintendent of Insurance to command either attention or respect.

In some quarters credit will be claimed to the Legislature for the passage of the Six Per Cent. Interest bill, but that will not be where either the true interests of the State or the laws of commercial exchange are understood. In others, the appointment of a commission to prepare a new and comprehensive Tax law will be regarded as a stroke of legislative wisdom, but that will be among people who are equally ignorant of the barren results of such devices in the past, and of the very commonplace character of the "experts" to whom the task has been, once more, committed. The failure to pass an Excise law may redound to the credit of the Republican Party, in places where it least needs support; it will certainly not help it in communities like this, where the absurd and unworkable character of the law of 1857 is recognized by all unprejudiced men. Far-fetched as have been many of the reasons found by the Governor for returning bills without his signature, the Legislature would have come out with a better record had it given the Executive fewer opportunities to put it clearly in the wrong. Toward the close of the long session, slovenliness in the revision of bills was as crying an evil as absenteeism, and the interests of the people have suffered from both causes.

The shortcomings of the Legislature in dealing with the municipal affairs of New-York and Brooklyn have been positively disgraceful. That has been partly due to the incapacity and self-seeking of the representatives from these cities, and partly to the interest which rural members of both parties have in keeping metropolitan administration as corrupt and wasteful as possible. While this community continues to send to the Assembly men of about the same mental and moral calibre as it sends to the Board of Aldermen, it need hardly complain that its interests are neglected at Albany. While legislators from the interior of the State are permitted to share in the distribution of the patronage of the Police and other departments, there will always be very considerable difficulty in reducing the salary list of the City. The salary of the Commissioner of Jurors has been reduced to $5,000, and the Register and County Clerk made salaried officers at $10,000 a year, but every comprehensive scheme of economy has failed. For the long-continued delay in taking up the question of retrenchment in New-York, Dr. Hayes and his colleagues on the Committee on Cities are primarily to blame. For the ultimate defeat of any curtailment of salaries whatever, as for other sinister influences on this Legislature, the Speaker must bear the chief responsibility. But there never was, in either house, any evidence of honest determination to bring down the working expenses of New-York in proportion with the reduced ability of the people to pay for them, and the apparent apathy on the subject which was exhibited by Mayor, local authorities, reform associations, and the public at large, afforded the Legislature a fair excuse for giving it the go-by. We may discover in November whether this indifference on the part of the people was more than apparent. Meanwhile, the taxpayers must rest content with the somewhat dubious prospect of obtaining from a Committee of Senators some recommendations in favor of radical economy, and of securing from the next Legislature, of which these Senators may or may not form a part, the relief which the late Legislature has denied them. If the sins of omission of the body which has just adjourned go far to counterbalance such good work as it has done, let it be at least thankfully remembered that its record is more free from deliberate jobbery than that of any Legislature during the last ten years.

THE FORCES AT WORK.

The conjecture which at the first seemed to offer the most rational explanation of the colored exodus has become a tolerably well-established fact. So far as the movement represents a genuine migration of industrious freedmen, it is mainly traceable to dissatisfaction with harsh and unjust conditions of labor, and to the natural yearning for change which, in the case of people thus situated, affects black and white alike. It is obviously necessary to discriminate between emigrants of this class and the lazy, shiftless class who fall easy victims to mischief-makers and to those who for any cause desire to draw population to other localities. In regard to the latter cases, pity for the blacks must be mixed with indignation against the agencies, partisan and other, which have been in operation among them. That such agencies are in existence has been for some time admitted. Indeed, in the flush of the excitement occasioned by the beginning of the movement a certain set of Bostonians prided themselves on the success of their scheme for turning to political account whatever causes of discontent exist. The movement as these professional philanthropists avowed their desire to make it would be simply a means of transferring voting power from one section to another. Humanity was to be of less moment than partisan advantages. Similar motives are at the bottom of efforts planned on a larger scale in other places. More discreet than the over-confident gentlemen of Boston, the promoters publicly talk only of political wrongs endured, and of the mercy that should provide relief; but the hands of politicians are too apparent to leave any doubt as to the controlling influences within the organizations formed. With schemes of this nature it is not possible to sympathize. At the bottom they are heartless. And though the results flowing from them may not be unmixed evil, we cannot too carefully separate from the emigration thus fostered, the natural and wholesome emigration which has its origin in well-grounded discontent and in the self-reliance that qualifies men for the struggle before them.

Some of the narratives supplied by colored men coming within this category are very suggestive. The absence of vindictiveness even while telling of suffering and injustice, the evident attachment to the old home, the pathetic revelations of poverty and of trials inherent in migration under difficulties, the resolute will with which the move is made,—are all creditable to the poor fellows who unconsciously speak for their race while speaking for themselves. There is no sign of exaggeration in their statements, and none of romance in their allusions to the wide field before them. It is because they are sober in tone, specific in their recitals of experience, and withal intelligent, that we listen to these men with a respect which white strikers and emigrants seldom command. One point the testimony establishes, and it is the key to all that is worthy of commendation in the movement. The great body of freedmen work hard and fare badly. According to some of them, their experience in these particulars since emancipation has been worse than in the days of slavery. Toil is more unremitting and generally more exacting. Recompense is a word out of place in connection with slavery; but as the old man spoken of in yesterday's Times puts the matter, "No masters ever exacted of me [him] the labor necessary now to keep out of debt." Work as they may, the negroes are always made to appear in debt. Heavy rent is charged for land, heavy prices are exacted for goods supplied, and the negroes are not allowed to know how their accounts really stand. They produce good crops yet are barely allowed to live. It is not *alleged that this state of things is* universal. But it is clear that where the desire to migrate is strongest the injustice depicted is wide-spread and cruel. Various reports have shown that planters who treat their hands justly and kindly, who rent land on fair terms, supply goods at fair prices, and deal squarely when the time for settling comes, are not suffering from the exodus. Their negroes cling to them and prosper. The disposition to migrate, however great the miseries it entails, is found only where planters treat their negroes unjustly in the matter of land, labor, and supplies. Politics do not enter into the talk of those whom we cite as witnesses. The controlling motive in their action springs from the fact that they are not allowed to reap the proper results of their labor.

Whether the fine words of the Vicksburg Convention will be followed by any appreciable change in the relations of those who cultivate the land to those who own it, is the practical question upon which future interest in the migration turns. It is, in truth, the question on which the continuance of all that is legitimate in the movement depends. The coming together of white and black, planters and freedmen, in a Southern city, for the purpose of conferring in regard to matters of common interest, was a notable event, and one that will be rendered still more notable if the moderate, conservative whites who brought it about give tangible proof of the good faith of the planters in whose behalf they acted. No one supposes that it is possible to prescribe unvarying rates or rules; no one imagines that abuses so widely diffused as those complained of by the freedmen, can be corrected without much patient effort. Here it is, however, that the opportunity for great usefulness presents itself to those represented by the majority at Vicksburg, and the use they make of it will materially affect the judgment formed at the North with reference to the spirit predominating in States to whose prosperity the retention of a large colored population is essential.

BOLD MARINERS FROM THE WEST.

While Senator Blaine is proposing to create a merchant marine by act of Congress, the Secretary of the Navy has already matured a plan to make the United States Navy the pride and boast of our beloved country. There was a time when the ship-builders of Maine supplied the wooden hulls which carried "the flag of the free heart's only home" to every quarter of the globe, and when Maine fishermen were trained to be ready to man the fleet of the National Government whenever an emergency might arise. Something, which Mr. Blaine proposes to remove by Congressional legislation, has brought a blight upon the ship-building industry, and the race of codfishermen and "mackerelers" has either run out or transferred itself to other fields. Secretary Thompson has been invited from the surging Wabash to rule the Navy of the Republic, and to find out, if possible, what can be done to revive it. The Secretary has discovered what is the matter: The Navy requires an infusion of Western spirit. At least, this is what the Secretary says in a letter to a friend in St. Louis. The one thing needful, the Secretary thinks, is the Western infusion. Heretofore, the boys enlisted in the Navy have been drawn from the effete Eastern States. Many of them are American-born, of Irish parentage. They lack the bold, free manners of the great West. They are too apt to obey orders with a slavish and servile obedience, instead of saying, as the Illinois boy did, when ordered aloft in a driving storm, that he "wouldn't go up them pesky rope ladders without an umberel, nohow." And when the Bold Mariner of the Wabash has anxiously scanned the United States Navy, to discover how he could best restore its pristine manliness and vigor, he has seemed to hear an admonitory voice saying, "Go West!"

But, as the West cannot well come to the Navy, Secretary Thompson has decided to send the Navy to the West. He writes to his friend Simpson that, as "a little infusion of Western spirit into the Navy would be advantageous to the service," he has decided to send a ship out to the Wabash and along shore. He has not made up his mind of what route to avail himself, but he will probably take the new line by the Erie and the Toledo and Wabash Railroads. In his letter, the Secretary says that such an expedition "would be undertaken with the view of enabling the people to see what kind of a thing it [the ship] is, and, at the same time, get a lot of recruits." The excellent Secretary recalls with delight the keen enjoyment with which he first beheld a real ship when he came on from Indiana to take charge of the Navy. And he argues, with great force, that the novel spectacle of a man-of-war in the Mississippi River "would, if carried out, benefit the railroads in all probability." For, as the shrewd Mariner of the Wabash calculates, "the people would come in large numbers from all directions to see a man-of-war." Undoubtedly they would. The Secretary says that he has a fine ship which can be made ready by the 1st of June. She draws about sixteen feet, and, Secretary Thompson thinks, "would have no difficulty in reaching St. Louis in June and Cairo at any time." The Secretary is quite right. The steamers that ply in those waters, we do know, are built to go wherever the ground is a little damp. But possibly the Secretary meant that the draught of his ship is 16 hands, instead of 16 feet. In Indiana, where the bold peasantry are more accustomed to horses than to naval matters, the hand is the most common unit of measurement. The vessel must really draw 16 hands of water, and we can well believe the Secretary when he adds that "although not one of the largest, she is a splendid ship, and would excite admiration."

We should not have had the pleasure of anticipating this delightful naval excursion if the Secretary had not felt obliged to send to St. Louis to make inquiries about the depth of water between that city and Cairo. "The inquiry," he says, "may be confined to the river above the mouth of the Ohio." From which we infer that the Secretary does not intend to go below Cairo. A naval spectacle would be no novelty in New-Orleans. The last time such a sight was afforded the citizens of the Crescent City, they remarked that they had had enough. But the bucolic residents of Southern Indiana and Illinois will flock to see the man-of-war, 16 hands high, and will not only pay their fare to the railroad companies, but will be eager to enlist. Perhaps the worthy Secretary has provided a sort of scoop-net by which, as the good ship speeds along, the 750 boys now required of the West for the improvement of the Navy may be scooped on board, very much as the mail-bags are taken in by the fast trains. Everything depends, however, upon the report which the Secretary's friend, Major Simpson, makes concerning the depth of water at Cairo and St. Louis. If the Mississippi cannot afford 16 feet (or is it hands?) in June, July, and August, the ambitious youth of the free West will vainly blast their tarry top-lights and fruitlessly belay their jaw-tackle. They will see no man-of-war. The Navy of our beloved land will languish for the lack of that "infusion of Western spirit" which it is notorious can only restore its ancient glories. The Preble, Decaturs, and Farraguts of the future are now hoeing corn on the banks of the raging Wabash. They must be called, like Cincinnatus from his plow, to the service of their country. Let us hope that Major Simpson will find 16 feet (or hands) of water at Cairo, and that the Western prairies may be rejoiced by a sight of a real man-of-war.

CITY-FYING.

If there is no such word as cityfy, there should be; although it might be set down by Dr. Bartlett as an Americanism with more reason than it would seem that he has in the case of a large proportion of the words which go to make up his enormous dictionary. For, to further develop our word, cityfication is a process which frequently takes place, and which, therefore, should be capable of expression in language; but the process is almost, if not entirely, confined to this country. A rare instance of an attempt at cityfication which did not succeed was that at Red Bank, in New-Jersey, the other day. Certain inhabitants of that pleasant township, chiefly known for peaches, asparagus, and oysters, not content with the name by which their dwelling-place has been known for some generations, and fired with local ambition, were for changing its name to Shrewsbury City; and a meeting was called to promote this aspiring purpose. But when the vote was taken the sponsors for the new name found themselves in the minority, and the old name is to remain unchanged, for a while at least. The people of Red Bank are to be congratulated upon this result. The proposed change is in no respect desirable, is in every respect undesirable and, indeed, ridiculous. For Red Bank is a good name in itself. It is short, easily remembered, easily spoken; it is pleasant in sound, characteristic, and peculiar; and these qualities do not pertain to a large number of the names of towns and villages in the United States. Our local names are open to very serious criticism in many respects; very few of them have any proper or fitting application to the places by which they are borne; and a very great number of them are absurdly pretentious and far-fetched. The name Red Bank has the prime good quality of describing the place by which it is borne. It was given to the place because the bank of the creek there is red. Indeed, it is one of those names which are not deliberately given, but which spring casually from descriptive speech. Now, these names stand highest in rank of all the designations of places; and of this sort are almost all the famous names of the world. They were originally descriptive; and it is only by the changes in language, by the migration of peoples, and by abbreviation and corruption that they have ceased being to all men mere descriptions of the places to which they were first given. That "comfortable word" Mesopotamia means merely between the rivers, and describes the country to which it was given; the Mediterranean is the sea in the midst of land; Gibraltar (Gebel-al-tarik) is the mountain of Tarik, so called from the landing there of the chieftain Tarik; Paris is merely the city of the Parisii, an old tribe of the Gauls; Carthage means new town, and Carthagena, new Carthage, being a corruption of *Carthago nova*; Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Sussex, and Middlesex merely tell, as every student of English history knows, the dwelling-places of the North folk, the South folk, the East Saxons, the South Saxons, and the middle Saxons; the Avon is merely the river; Stratford, the ford by which the street or Roman road passed over it; and the extreme of descriptiveness is attained in Akeman-street, (Ache-man-street,) the name of the Roman road by which sick men went from London to Bath in Anglo-Saxon times. Our examples are taken very promiscuously and haphazard, for to be systematic in the matter would be to go over the history of the world; but they illustrate the point in view. That is, that if possible, a name should be descriptive, for only thus can it really belong to the place by which it is borne. For example, to call a place which is not a river's bank Stratford is simply absurd; while the application of proper names, patronymics like Seneca or Pliny, to spots of ground where people live is in the highest degree ridiculous. The use of a proper name with the suffix "town" or "ton," as in Jamestown, Williamstown, Kingston, is a very proper mode of name-giving, the signification in that case being the town of James, of William, or of the King. But to drop the "town" or "ton," and to call the place merely James or William or Elizabeth, is to make the greatest possible blunder in nomenclature.

The occasion of our remarks is a characteristic example of the bad style of place-naming which is becoming common in this country. The proposers were not content to change the name of their town or village, but they must call it a city—Shrewsbury City. Thus we have all over the country little collections of feebly-built houses, some of them in the midst of a wilderness, from which they can hardly be distinguished; some of them on the sands of the seashore, others expiring rural villages that some enterprising people would galvanize into life, which are called cities. Charters are even obtained for such forlorn little places, and they have a Mayor, and, for all we know, even a Recorder, and what not. This is very needless, to say the least, and it is to be deplored because of the petty ambition in which it has its origin. For the inhabitants of these "cities" take it much in snuff if their place of residence is called a town, still more if the opprobrious epithet "village" is applied to it. It would seem that to live in a city, and to be "city folks" is often the actuating motive in these cases, and, therefore, the name of the little place is to be changed, and "city" is tacked on to it, and by this simple and effectual process they who before lived in a village become inhabitants of a city.

This use of the word city indicates an entire misapprehension of its meaning. A city is not necessarily a large place, or a wealthy one, or a seat of luxury and refinement. Many of the cities of England are much smaller than those places which are only towns. For example, little Canterbury is a city, while Birmingham is a town; a city being in England the seat of a bishopric, where there is a cathedral. The word "town," indeed, implies much more of wealth, and of elegance and refinement than "city" does. All through our literature we read of the pleasures of the town, the splendors of the town, the elegance of town society. The Town of London includes Mayfair and Belgravia; the City of London is given over to commerce. The old sense of the word city, in which it was used by the Romans, has long since passed away for all practical purposes; and it is to be wished that ambitious people who live in pretty rural places or in new "diggings," would be content, in the first place, with modest and appropriate names, and in the next to live like reasonable beings, in towns or even in villages.

There is something very mournful in the thought of Col. John Groesbeck, whose body has just been found, wandering about the City, as he seems to have done, for several days, reflecting upon the most effective way of committing suicide. When he quitted the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, he had evidently made up his mind to destroy himself, though he must have been undecided as to the method. It would appear that he was anxious to kill himself without leaving any trace of the manner in which he came to his death. Shooting or stabbing would have been a disclosure; a leap into the river, late at night, from a dock or ferry-boat would hide intent and motive, and hence, in all likelihood, was chosen. He must have hoped that his body would not be recovered until no longer recognizable. But for the ring and sleeve-buttons bearing his initials, and the empty envelope—of these he probably did not think—his purpose would have been carried out. His intimate friends and his relatives felt confident at the time of his disappearance that he had not taken his own life; he was not, they said, that kind of a man. Who can tell the kind of man that will or will not commit suicide? No man knows what he may or may not do, for good or for evil, until he has been tested by circumstances, which, with organization, virtually make fate. Hardly any man believes, under ordinary conditions, that he would destroy himself. But how many men, brave, strong, upright, honorable, like Col. Groesbeck, end their own lives under stress of surroundings!

Few things are more exaggerated than the amount of property men own. If they can justly lay claim to $100,000 of representative value, they are usually set down at $500,000 at least, and often at $1,000,000. When they die, their estates are reported more nearly aright; but even then the over-estimate continues. The late Caleb Cushing is a good illustration of this. When his decease was announced, he was asserted to have left something like $1,000,000, which his friends knew to be greatly enlarged, although they believed him to have been in very comfortable circumstances. He had never got any money to speak of until he made Washington his home and entered upon practice there. Some years before his death, he received several very large fees, and it was common to say, "Cushing is growing rich in his old age." It is now discovered that he has left very little, if anything, available—not enough, even, to pay debts due some of his kinsmen. Cushing was not a good manager, nor was he, in any sense, practical. He had lived to be well-nigh 80; he had been some 35 years a widower; never had children nor any one dependent on him. He had, to the last, extraordinary health; he had filled important and remunerative positions; had enjoyed a large practice, which should have been very lucrative, and had always lived most simply and economically. Nevertheless, he died poor, as so many men of intellect and culture have done. He had a most remarkable talent for mental acquisition—he had one of the best-stored minds of his time—but scarcely any faculty for money-getting. The head that gains scholarship and the hand that gains dollars are very seldom united.

It is exceedingly doubtful whether any fire insurance company in this country would exhibit the amount of generosity recently shown by the managers of the Guardian Assurance Company of London in their settlement of the loss by fire at Duncombe Park, the property of Lord Feversham. It is customary in England to date policies of insurance from some stated occasion, such for instance, as Christmas, Lady's Day, and the like, and when they expire by limitation, they are gratuitously extended for fifteen days, during which time they may be renewed. In the present case, the Guardian Company had carried for a number of years a policy of $290,000 upon the property known as Duncombe Park, and under ordinary circumstances it would have been legally held to pay the loss; but in consequence of the illness of Lord Feversham, and the oversight of his business agents, the fifteen days of grace were allowed to elapse and no new agreement was made, while on the sixteenth day the place took fire and several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed before the flames were extinguished. Of course, no recognized claim existed against the Guardian Company, for whatever Lord Feversham's intentions may have been, he failed to give them force in actions, but strangely enough, when we contrast the act with what experience has led many to believe is the general practice of insurance corporations on this side of the Atlantic, the officers of the Guardian decided that as it had been the intention of Lord Feversham to renew the contract, a wish which would doubtless have been carried out had not sickness intervened, they would accept the intent for the deed and pay the amount of the policy which lapsed the day before the fire. We are inclined to believe that in this country such consideration would be looked upon as non-professional, and would gain for a company from those in business more abuse than praise. Certainly, we do not remember a parallel case in American underwriting experience.

Since the opening of the Suez Canal, 10 years ago, various enterprises of the same kind, and in some cases of equal importance, have been projected in different parts of the world. The Russian Government has twice considered the possibility of uniting the Caspian and the Black Sea by a canal between the two great rivers of the Caucasus, but the difference of level, and the absence of any definite prospects of commercial advantage, seem to have caused its final abandonment. Another canal has been projected for the purpose of rendering Central Asia more accessible, by turning the Oxus once more into the Caspian Sea, through the channel from which it was diverted by Octai Khan in the thirteenth century, though it may be doubted whether the already diminished stream could cover this extra distance without becoming absolutely unnavigable higher up. Several important canals for purposes of irrigation have been set on foot in Northern India, and one, at least, partially completed. M. De Lesseps has eclipsed his former exploit by the colossal project of pouring the Atlantic upon the Sahara Desert, though it seems probable that this scheme, from various causes, can be only partially accomplished, if at all. The Darien ship canal, now under consideration, is perhaps the most important of all; but, like many other great modern achievements, it has merely revived a conception several centuries old. The first suggestion of it originated with Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, a Spanish explorer, who was the first to reach the Pacific shore in the reign of Charles V. The Suez Canal was begun by Pharaoh-Necho, under whom, as Herodotus tells us, "120,000 Egyptians perished in digging this passage." The Mont Cenis tunnel was at least partially anticipated by the rock-rending exploits of Hannibal in 215 B. C. The circumnavigation of Africa was the idea of Xerxes, and the overland route to India was that of Alexander the Great.

Watering-place inn-keepers look with concern and no little uneasiness on the European steamers, crowded with passengers so early in the season, for they know that they cannot secure those going abroad for their expectant hostelries. They know, too, that this early setting forth for foreign lands clearly presages its continuance in increased proportions for the next two months or more, and that their business must languish, lacking the support which the transatlantic tourists would give it, were they to remain at home. Each year seems to corroborate the often-expressed opinion that the principal watering-places, particularly those called fashionable, are steadily losing, if they have not lost, their quondam power of attraction. The great hotels at Saratoga, Long Branch, Cape May, and elsewhere, with all their show and cost, have not been, are not, and cannot be, comfortable—a palpable enough fact, although the body of the public seems to have begun only of late to discover it. There is no comparison between a Summer in a big, bustling, blatant inn at home, and a Summer at a pleasant German spa, or among the Alps. A fortnight in Switzerland is preferable to three months at any ordinary resort on this side, especially as in Europe there is change of air, scene, manners, and conditions, and change is always beneficial. One can go abroad for a season now quite as cheaply as one can stay at a popular watering-place on this side, and can get more advantage in every way there than here. *People have learned this, and such learning* accounts for their journeying to England's cozy nooks, to the Swiss and Italian lakes, the romantic scenery of Brittany and Normandy, and the dreamy towns of the Rheingau. Saratoga and Long Branch are, perhaps, well enough once, in order to see what and how they are; but a second visit is not necessary, and rarely requiting. The Old World is different. It cannot easily be exhausted. Its centuries make it interesting; its diversity from the Republic lends it novelty. We can go there, year after year, and always find something new and strange. It is not wise to be wandering abroad before making the acquaintance of home. But those who have two or three months and some money to spend, would spend them to more advantage in certain parts of Europe than in repeating their experiences at American watering-places in one dull, monotonous round of what is termed, with unconscious satire, the pursuit of pleasure.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD EARNINGS.

Philadelphia, May 22.—The following statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg and Erie for April, 1879, as compared with the same month in 1878, is made: Increase in gross earnings, $120,217; decrease in expenses, $33,515; increase in net earnings, $153,732. The four months of 1879, as compared with the same period in 1878, show an increase in gross earnings of $746,258, an increase of expenses of $3,723, and an increase in net earnings of $742,545. All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, for the four months of 1879, show a surplus over all liabilities of $221,520, being a gain over the same period in 1878 of $13,329.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. FRANZ RUMMEL'S MATINEE.

The third and last of Mr. Rummel's piano recitals was given yesterday afternoon, at Steinway Hall, to an unusually large and brilliant audience, the hall being better filled than at either of the previous concerts of this series. Mr. Rummel seemed inspired by the interest of his final appearance of the season in New-York and by the attention and applause of his audience. He has certainly never played with more artistic spirit and characteristic vigor than on this occasion. His programme was skillfully arranged, and served to exhibit the performer's exceptional talents in the interpretation of the varied schools of piano music, being, indeed, in the nature of a chronological series of works of interest to the lovers and players of such compositions. Mr. Rummel began the recital with a "Fantaisie Chromatique and Fugue" by Bach, followed by Beethoven's sonata in C. op. 53, which was, perhaps, the most finished performance of the concert. It was given with care and expression, and a refined taste that showed study and appreciation, and was a musical treat that was evidently enjoyed. The Schumann sonata (in G minor, op. 22,) which followed, after a brief interval, was another notable number of the programme, the andantino being played with the greatest delicacy, and the final movement with brilliant effect. Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso," familiar to every pianist, was one of the most warmly received pieces of the programme. There were several novelties in the latter part of the concert, including a gavotte by Gotthard, which Von Bülow edited with the consent of the composer; and a nocturne by Brassin, who, by the way, was Mr. Rummel's teacher in Brussels. It was owing to this fact, probably, that the nocturne was included in the programme, and was played with so much thoughtful care. It is a composition which cannot fail to be popular with pianists, though it seemed on a single hearing to lack originality, and was full of suggestions of the sources from which the composer derived his inspiration. A valse by Strauss, arranged by Tausig, which is very little of Strauss and very much of Tausig, and Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise" No. 8 completed the programme. Mr. Rummel is to be congratulated on the conclusion of an exceedingly good series of piano-forte recitals, by which he has confirmed the opinion of the musical public that he is one of the most eminent pianists of the day. It is to be hoped that his absence from this City will be only temporary.

MLLE. AIMEE'S BENEFIT.

Mlle. Aimée's benefit and first appearance this season in "La Jolie Parfumeuse," took place last evening at the Park Theatre. The house was filled. Mlle. Aimée was the recipient of much enthusiastic applause and a great quantity of flowers. She was in excellent spirits and good voice, and has never been heard in New-York to better advantage than in her favorite rôle of *Rose Michon*. In the third act she introduced, as usual, the song "Pretty as a Picture." She was ably assisted by M. Duplan, but some of the other artists hardly seemed as familiar with the text as was desirable. The performance was, however, bright and lively, and the opera is well placed on the stage. It will be repeated to-night and to-morrow evening, and also at the Saturday matinée. Next week will be the last of the season, and a number of works will be given, including "Les Cloches de Corneville," "Le Petit Duc," "La Marjolaine," "Madame Favart," and "Les Brigands."

GENERAL NOTES.

A Boston physician reported to the Board of Health that a certain woman's death was caused by consumption, Bright's disease, and cancer.

Mr. Matthew O'Doherty has declined the Republican nomination for Register of the Land Office in Kentucky, because of the exactions of his professional duties.

The City of Rochester is being sued for $1,000 damages for the destruction, by order of its Board of Health, of rags supposed to be infected with the small-pox.

A shark 12 feet long became entangled in the propeller of the steam-ship Gulf Stream, when off Charleston Harbor, on Sunday, and, though killed, caused great difficulty in the working of her machinery. The carcass was extricated and taken to Charleston.

The Elberton (Ga.) *Gazette* says that a colored man in Wilkes County, that State, who, if his tale be true, very properly ordered a white man to leave his place, was afterward taken out of his house by a body of men and whipped so severely that he died of his injuries.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* makes the following assertion: "Recently, during night services at Morganton, a screech-owl sailed noiselessly up the aisle and perched himself complacently upon the bald head of a good brother sitting on the front bench, just facing the preacher."

The Kentucky Republican State Committee has organized by the election of George Denny, Jr., of Garrard County, as Chairman, and Thomas Speed, of Louisville, as Secretary. The Louisville *Commercial* says: "Mr. Denny is at present Commonwealth's Attorney. He is a gentleman of excellent capacity, and believes in energetic and aggressive campaigns. The Executive Committee is composed of excellent gentlemen, and the canvass is begun under the most favorable auspices."

Speaking of the proposed compromise of the debt of Tennessee the Nashville *American* says: "The written acceptances returned to the Governor by the Commissioners, the responses received in answer to the circular they sent out from New-York, and the voluntary and unsolicited acceptances made directly to the Governor, aggregate an acceptance of a little less than $5,000,000, probably more, as some of the parties do not state the amount of bonds held. The Governor has received assurances entirely satisfactory to him that a majority of the bondholders will promptly fund under the law."

In a note to the editor of the New-York *Observer*, Secretary Sherman writes: "Owing to the great pressure upon the department in the issue of 4 per cent. bonds already subscribed for, and the redemption of called 5-20 and 10-40 bonds, the conversion of refunding certificates into bonds will necessarily be postponed until on or after July 1 next. The certificates for conversion must be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, without risk or expense to the Government, and the department has no suggestions to make as to the manner in which the certificates should be sent."

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of Wednesday says: "A letter has been received by the officers of the Liberian Exodus Association, in this city, from Clement Irons, stating that ex-Senator S. E. Gaillard, one of the colonists who went out from Charleston to Monrovia in the Azor in April, 1878, died near Monrovia on the 13th of April last, and was buried with Masonic honors. The letter further states that Irons has also been sick, but has recovered, and that the rest of the Charleston exodists are well. The death of Gaillard will prove a heavy blow to the exodists, as he was one of the *very few colonists who* went out from here who had the advantages of education and means."

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD BONDS.

Charleston, S. C., May 22.—The arguments in the South Carolina railroad case, which have been in progress before Chief-Justice Waite and Judge Bond, in the United States Circuit Court for this district, since Tuesday last, were closed to-day. The three main questions submitted to the court were: A motion to dissolve the existing injunction granted by Judge Bond as to the first mortgage bonds of the road; a motion to dissolve the injunction as to the second mortgage bonds, and a motion to dissolve the injunction as to the coupons held by T. J. Pelzer and others, composing what is known as the Charleston Syndicate. It is understood that the court will render a formal decision as to these and other minor questions to-morrow morning. The court has already indicated that it will not dissolve the injunction as to the second mortgage bonds, and that it will decide that if the coupons held by the syndicate were actually purchased by them with their own money they [the syndicate] are entitled to hold them and be paid for them, unless they have already received payment for them from the company. The court in all probability will decide to-morrow morning whether the arrears of interest now due on the undisputed first mortgage bonds shall be paid by the Receiver out of the funds in his hands applicable to that purpose. Chief-Justice Waite will leave here to-morrow night.

LEGISLATIVE HALLS EMPTY

CLOSING DAY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE STRAHAN SALARIES BILL KILLED AND THE TENEMENT-HOUSE BILL PASSED—MEMBERS AMUSING THEMSELVES WITH PLEASANT SPEECHES—COURTESIES TO SPEAKER ALVORD.

ALBANY, May 22.—At 1:10 o'clock to-day the gavel of Speaker Alvord fell, and the Legislature of 1879 was declared adjourned without day. The session of the last day began at 9 o'clock. At that time there was little to be done. The Clerk's desk was almost clear, and the Assembly was waiting for the Senate, rather than prepared to undertake any new business. The general order calendar was far from clear, but it contained only such bills as members had permitted to die there, deeming them of slight consequence.

One of the first bills to come from the Senate was the Strahan Salary bill. It was a badly mutilated measure, as it landed upon the Speaker's desk. Under the lead of Senators Hogan and Ecclesine, all reference to firemen and policemen had been stricken out, while the clause providing that no subordinate in any department shall receive greater pay than the head of the department was also removed. A salary of $3,000 had been created for the Treasurer of the Park Department, who at present has no salary. The Fire Commissioners' salaries had been increased from $4,000 to $5,000, the Police Justices' were increased from $5,000 to $6,000, the District Court Justices' from $4,000 to $5,000, the Clerks in the District Courts were to be paid $2,500 instead $2,200, as proposed, and their assistants $2,500 instead of $1,800. Mr. Strahan was prepared to call for a committee of conference, with a view to modifying the changes, although he had given up hope of securing the concurrence of the Senate, so hostile had that body consented to be to anything like a bill reducing City expenses. Mr. Strahan presented a list of members to the Speaker, believing it his privilege to name such a committee as he thought would be friendly to the bill, but the Speaker would give him only three of those he had selected. It was said that James Belden and others—Belden being present and at the time in the Chamber—had come here determined to defeat the bill as a part of the "dicker" with Tammany Hall, and that he was gratified when Mr. Strahan, who was now out of all patience, moved to non-concur with the Senate. The motion prevailed. Strahan's bill having died in this way, and the Varnum bills having been smothered in the Senate Committee of the Whole, all attempts to reduce City salaries through the Legislature had fallen flat, and much argument and urging had resulted in nothing.

The Tenement-house bill met a better fate. It was passed with Mr. Grady's amendment, and went up to the Senate, where the Assembly amendment was agreed to. Mr. Sloan, for the conference committee to select a commission to revise the Tax laws, reported six names, five of them being those already offered, and the last one that of a man named in the Senate, but rejected. The commission selected consists of George Dawson, Charles B. Sedgwick, Norman W. Allen, Orlando B. Potter, G. W. Burdett, and E. W. Foster. The Assembly approved this selection, and their decision was ratified by the Senate. The Speaker announced as the committee to improve the acoustics of the Assembly Chamber, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Husted, and Mr. Holahan, who, with the Speaker and the Clerk, will endeavor to make such changes in the arrangement of the desks and chairs and in the interior of the Assembly, that the members of the House of 1880 will be able to understand and follow business with greater ease than the Assembly of 1879.

A recess was taken at 10:45, and while members were shaking hands, exchanging photographs, attending to the packing up of files, and enjoying a little boisterous play around the Speaker's desk, men who had unfinished business in the Senate rushed frantically to that house to hurry it along. Before the recess was concluded there was some jolly speech-making, of a free-and-easy sort. Mr. Sheard, of Herkimer, was in the chair, and Gen. Sharpe told a laughable story about a Kingston elephant. Gen. Husted made one of his most engaging farewell speeches. Mr. Sloan, in his characteristic earnest manner, assured the crowd of members and outsiders who thronged the chamber of his good-will and gratitude to all, and Mr. Wheeler, the hero of the Milk bill, blushingly admitted that in the parting hour he had but one thing, and that was this defeat, to regret. Mr. Williams, the Greenbacker, the most original talker in the House, was called for, and he amused the crowd with a quaint and laughable address, after which Mr. Flynn spoke in German, and Mr. Youngs, of Suffolk, who has been one of the oratory of the session, made a few desultory remarks. Business was then resumed, and kept up until after 12:30. The last half hour was devoted to the consideration of some tardy Brooklyn bills. Two of these were killed, one being bills to authorize the substitution of the present fire-hydrants by patented ones, which it was said would cost about $350,000. The other bill, which had been "loaded" in the Senate, proposed to allow the Common Council of Brooklyn to take from the Board of Health the power to say how, when, and where slaughter-houses shall be located. The House was full of Brooklyn men, who were intensely disgusted at the failure of these mischievous bills.

The table being cleared, Mr. Husted and Mr. Grady were sent to the Senate to inform that body that the Assembly was ready to adjourn, while Mr. Sloan and Mr. Brooks were sent to the Governor's office with a similar message. The Speaker yielded the chair to Mr. Fish, and a vote of thanks, moved by Mr. Brooks, to the Speaker, accompanied by a graceful speech, full of complimentary phrases, applied to the Speaker and to the majority, was adopted by a rising vote. Mr. Sloan seconded the motion to thank the Speaker, and took occasion to say that the Legislature had little reason for self-reproach in looking back. No Assembly he had ever met had had a higher appreciation of the rights, and it could point to its record and let that be a measure of merit. He congratulated the members that they had got along with little loss of temper, and that the House had been remarkably decorous and courteous. Gen. Husted also alluded in cordial terms of praise to the Speaker, in whose company he had seen stormy days in the Assembly. Mr. Grady and Mr. Baker lent their voices to the praise of the outgoing Speaker, who acknowledged the warm compliments in a speech full of rugged heartiness and honest feeling. Mr. Grady then sent up a resolution, acknowledging the good services of Clerk Johnson and his assistant, Samuel P. Allen. The latter gentleman, who has been the hard-working Secretary of the Sub-committee of the Whole, was further remembered by the members of the committee, who presented him with a gold-mounted cane, suitably inscribed. Similar resolutions were adopted for the Engrossing Clerks, Sergeant-at-Arms Orr, and the Door-keepers.

When the Speaker's gavel fell, and before the members had begun to disperse, a large portrait of ex-Gov. Alvord was placed upon the Speaker's desk, and was presented to the Speaker by Mr. Grady, who made the gift, in the name of his fellow-members, in a very graceful speech, to which the receiver of the gift made a brief but earnest reply. This last ceremony over, there was a brief season of handshaking, and then the members ran off to catch the afternoon trains.

THE SENATE'S LAST DAY'S WORK.

TRYING TO DISPOSE OF FIFTY BILLS BEFORE ADJOURNMENT—FAREWELL COMPLIMENTS.

ALBANY, May 22.—The last session of the Senate opened this morning with 50 bills and upward on the order of third readings, the last of which was read and passed two minutes before the hour fixed for the final adjournment. Of course there was no chance to get into Committee of the Whole again, and several important bills, with scores of unimportant ones, were left over for the consideration of future Legislatures. Among the most important were Assemblyman Varnum's bill for reorganizing the powers of the Board of Apportionment and reducing the expenses of the New-York City Government, which was under discussion when the Senate adjourned last evening; also, the Hudson River Tunnel bill, which has a great many strong advocates, and which would have probably passed if it had been allowed to reach a vote.

Among the 50 or more bills that passed to-day were the following: The Tenement-house bill, with the amendments inserted in the Assembly; the bill protecting the rights of the City of New-York to premises used for supplying water to the City; the bill granting to the United States Government the right of way for improving Harlem River; the bill for raising a State tax of 2 863-1,000 mills on a dollar, which Senator Harris said was the lowest tax since 1857, and for which the people might thank a Republican Legislature; the bill authorizing gas companies in this State to supply their customers with light from electricity; the bill authorizing the laying of pipes in New-York to extend the supply of water, including the islands in the East River, and to raise the elevation of water in houses; the bill giving laborers a lien on the pay of contractors doing public work; the bill authorizing the Brooklyn Common Council to appoint an assistant keeper of the City Hall. The Robbin's Reef bill was passed, with an amendment giving the Commissioner of the Land Office the option to sell the right to construct an island thereon at the price offered or not. The amendment, which was insisted on by Senator Harris, made it necessary to send the bill back to the Assembly for concurrence, where it failed to get attention before adjournment, and was lost. The report of the second conference committee on the Tax Commission bill was agreed to in both houses. The resolution amending the Constitution so as to permit the expenditure of more money on the canals than the amount of the receipts of the preceding year was adopted. The Senate went into executive session, and confirmed the nominations of H. A. Barnum and G. O. Cheesebrough for Harbor-Masters, and W. F. Rodgers for Major-General.

Resolutions complimenting Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer for his ability and impartiality as presiding officer of the Senate were presented by Mr. Edick and unanimously adopted, after eulogistic speeches from Messrs. Harris, Ecclesine, and others. Resolutions complimentary to Judge Robertson, President pro tem. of the Senate, were also offered by Senator Goodwin and heartily approved by Mr. St. John, the Nestor of the Senate, who said that the Judge deserved the thanks of the people for his public services as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, his sterling integrity, and his private worth. J. W. Vrooman, the Clerk of the Senate, was also the recipient of flattering resolutions.

As the hour of 1 o'clock arrived, Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer brought the session to a close in the following farewell speech:

SENATORS: I have read the very complimentary resolution which you have been pleased to pass with reference to myself. I need not say that this occasion is not a matter of indifference to me. The accidental circumstance of a change in the Constitution giving me a longer term of office in this station than any citizen has had during this generation, I would wish that it might be said that I had so performed the duties of my office as befitted the honor of New-York. I would also wish, gentlemen, to congratulate you, as I do most heartily, upon the fortunate personal relations that have existed between us. It adds a special sorrow to this occasion that I shall never more meet in these relations gentlemen with whom I have held friendship so constant, so firm, and so unbroken. I trust that there may be given to you a full measure of private prosperity and public honor. And now, Senators, I bid each of you farewell, trusting that you will permit me to believe that I may remain a friend of each of you as long as we shall live. And now, in pursuance of the joint resolution of the two houses, I declare this Senate to be adjourned without day.

THE LEGISLATURE'S RECORD.

THE IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED AND SOME OF THE BILLS WHICH DIED.

ALBANY, May 22.—During the 19 weeks that the Legislature has been in session, there have been introduced in the Assembly 1,225 bills; there were 965 in 1878. In 1879 there were passed 859 bills while in 1878 only 639 were passed. The session of 1878 began on Jan. 1, and that of 1879 on Jan. 7, but each session was 19 weeks in length, that of 1878 ending May 15, while that of 1879 closed on May 22. Among the measures of general interest which have passed both houses are the following:

The Reapportionment bill.
The bill providing for a commission to revise the Tax laws of the State.
The resolution providing for a special committee to investigate railway abuses and oppressions.
The bill (Mr. Skinner's) reducing legislative salaries about $40,000.
The Skinner amendment to the Constitution proposing biennial sessions.
The Six Per Cent. Interest bill.
Concurrent resolution relative to the canals.
The Game bill.
The bill to prevent fraudulent voting.

Several insurance bills of some interest to insurers and insured have reached the Governor's hands. Among these are the following bills:

For the better protection of policy-holders.
A bill requiring fuller statements by insurance companies to the Insurance Department.
The "Non-forfeiture" or "Surrender Value" bill.
A bill classifying the business of insurance.

Among the principal New-York City bills passed were the following:

The bill prohibiting the use of down-town streets by elevated railways.
Reducing the salary of the Commissioner of Jurors to $5,000.
To rebuild Jefferson Market at a cost of $25,000.
Appropriating $20,000 to improve Tompkins-square.
Bills making the compensation of the County Clerk and Register $10,000 a year each.
Mr. Strahan's bill prescribing the manner of removal of public officers.
The bill for the improvement of West-street.
The Dock Department bill.
A bill providing for the revision and compilation of laws affecting New-York City.
The Croton Water Supply bill, to extend and improve the distribution.

Among the bills that were lost were several over which there has been much discussion, both in and out of the Assembly. Some of them are mentioned:

The Cotton Tare bill, introduced by Mr. Sheard; killed in the Senate.
The Varnum and Strahan Salary bills; all three crippled first, and eventually beaten, in the Senate.
The Robbin's Reef Island bill, which was on the Speaker's desk when the gavel fell, only needing the Assembly concurrence on a slight Senate amendment.
The bill (Mr. Glidden's) reducing salaries of State officers.
Mr. Langbein's Central Park Parade Ground bill.
Mr. Obed Wheeler's Milk bill.
Mr. Bradley's bill to reduce fares on the Harlem Railroad.
Mr. Galvin's bill reducing the fares on elevated railways in New-York.
The bill abolishing the Insurance Department.
The Sessions Insurance bill, providing that the amount written in a policy should be the amount recovered by insurers.
The Braman and Hurd, or "Dan" Conover and "Jakey" Sharp General Railroad acts. Both of these bills died of "too much newspaper talk."
The Codes of Montgomery H. Throop and David Dudley Field.
The Excise bill.

Although the Hayes Tunnel bill failed to pass, Dr. Hayes claims that the bill for the New-York Tunnel Company, extending its charter, will accomplish all the results aimed at in the Tunnel bill, which was smothered by the Senate.

A FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

CEREMONY IN MADISON-SQUARE CHURCH—RECEPTION AT THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL.

A wedding ceremony that brought together representatives of a number of the most celebrated Colonial families in this country took place at 8 o'clock last evening, at the Madison-Square Church, the Rev. Dr. Adams officiating. The bride, Miss Julia Sterling Hutchins, daughter of the Hon. Waldo Hutchins, of this City, is a lineal descendant of the famous William Bradford, first Governor, and afterward the historian, of the Plymouth Colony. The celebrated jurist, Oliver Ellsworth, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, was Miss Hutchins's great-great-grandfather. One of his daughters married Noah Webster, the famous lexicographer, whose great-granddaughter, Miss Hutchins, was joined in marriage last evening to a lineal descendant of another Colonial Governor scarcely less familiar in history than William Bradford. Mr. Henry Goodrich Wolcott traces his lineage to old Roger Wolcott, one of the ablest Colonial Governors of Connecticut, through Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, whose sister was the wife of the Ellsworth just named, by a marriage celebrated 125 years ago.

The four bridesmaids were Miss Wolcott, sister of the groom; Miss Grace Dodge, Miss Kate Stuart, and Miss Julia Wells, of the old Connecticut stock of that name. The ushers were Mr. James Kent, grandson of the famous Chancellor Kent; Mr. Wayne Parker, son of Courtlandt Parker, of Newark, N. J.; Mr. Alexander McCosh, son of the Rev. Dr. McCosh; Mr. Schuyler Jackson, of Newark, Speaker of the New-Jersey House of Assembly; Mr. A. Hutchins, the bride's brother; Mr. Robert Rankin, cousin of the groom, and Mr. Henry Hayden, of New-York. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a white silk dress, with an embroidered satin front, trimmed with point lace and orange blossoms. The fleecy point lace veil was affixed to her hair with diamond pins, and a blazing cross of diamonds depended from her neck. The bride's mother wore a toilet of mauve satin, trimmed with point lace. Pearls were her only ornaments. The groom's mother wore white embroidered crêpe over black velvet, with diamond ornaments. The brides-maids were in white grenadine over white silk, trimmed with point lace. Tulle veils and roses, of course.

The reception at 8:30 at the Buckingham Hotel brought together many distinguished personages, among whom were Mr. Huntington Wolcott and his son, Mr. Roger Wolcott, of Boston; ex-Senator Lafayette S. Foster and wife, of Connecticut; Gen. George B. McClellan and wife, who were married in the Madison-Square Church 19 years ago yesterday; Senator Zachariah Chandler and wife; Mr. Roswell C. Smith, of Scribner & Co.; Dr. J. G. Holland, of *Scribner's Monthly*, wife, and daughters; ex-Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, Collector Merritt, Prof. Lyman, of Yale College; President Seeley, of Amherst College; President McCosh, of Princeton College; Senator David Davis and wife, Governor Robinson, Judge Noah Davis and ex-Judge Henry Davis; the Hon. Andrew H. Green, ex-Mayor Wickham, Mr. Henry Trowbridge, of New-Haven, and Mrs. Trowbridge; the Frothinghams, of Philadelphia; James I. Ingersoll, of New-Haven; Senator Blaine, of Maine; the Hon. Augustus Schell, and a host of society people, relatives and friends. The decorations were magnificent. There were many elegant presents, but they were not shown. The happy couple will make the tour of Europe this Summer.

ON TRIAL FOR POISONING HIS MOTHER.

At the trial, in Hackensack, of Jacob Romer, charged with the murder of his mother, Mrs. Griffen, the defense opened and closed their case yesterday. Dr. St. John testified that he had attended Mrs. Griffen and Robinson, for whom she kept house. He attributed their sickness to indigestion, caused by eating musty bread. Romer testified in his own behalf that his mother made the soup which, it is claimed, was poisoned. Five persons ate of it. It made witness slightly ill, and he refused to eat more of it. Under her instructions he warmed up the soup the next morning, and the rest ate of it. His mother died 10 days afterward. He denied that he had put arsenic in any food—did not know what arsenic was. Just before his mother died, she said: "Jacob, I want you to be a good boy and meet me in the kingdom of heaven." The defense closed, and the case will be given to the jury to-day.

A CAR-DRIVER KILLED.

Louis W. Holcomb, of No. 505 West Fifty-first-street, driver of car No. 127 of the Belt Railroad, while driving past the East Fifty-ninth-Street Police Station last night, fell over the dash-board, and the wheels of the car passing over his head, he was instantly killed.

ANNIE REINHARDT'S DEATH.

POSITION TAKEN BY THE PRISONER.

CONFESSING THE CONCEALMENT OF THE BODY TO AVOID ARREST FOR MALPRACTICE—THE CASE TO BE GIVEN TO THE JURY TO-DAY.

The trial of Edward Reinhardt for the murder of his wife was resumed in the Richmond County Court-house at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Among the spectators were some who had traveled from the furthest end of Staten Island.

The autopsy on the body found in the barrel was made by Dr. William C. Walser, Jr., on the 16th of September, at the West Brighton Cemetery. The head was bent down to the knees, and the lower parts were exposed. No external marks of injury were found on the head or the body at that time. The scalp was intact. There was every indication, however, that death had attended the act of giving birth to a child. About four months ago the Doctor had the body exhumed, and, securing the skull, prepared it for a still further examination. He then found a comminuted fracture over the right ear, involving a portion of the temporal bone and the lower portion of the base of the skull where the nerves necessary for the continuance of animal life are situated. A small piece of bone, an inch in length and a quarter of an inch in width, was much more depressed than the other portion of the fracture, and when an attempt was made to remove it, it fell in on the brain, which was in a semi-fluid state. The fracture extended through the skull, and was visible on the interior. The compression of the nerves at the base of the skull undoubtedly caused death within 15 minutes, and prevented the woman from making any outcry or struggle. If she had died in convulsions, her hands would have been clinched, but they were not found in that position. In the opinion of the Doctor, the blow which fractured the skull was struck while in the act of delivery, and was the only cause of death.

The defense objected to the testimony about the second examination of the skull, on the ground that the skull was not that of the body which was found in the barrel.

"I exhumed it myself, and it is here at my feet," said the Doctor, quietly pointing to a sachel on the floor beside his chair. "It is the same skull which was examined at the autopsy."

A good deal of evidence was given as to the movements of Reinhardt in the vicinity of Silver Lake. It was for the most part the same as that presented at the Coroner's inquest, and, in view of the position taken by Reinhardt when put upon the stand, its repetition becomes unnecessary. So also in the case of the testimony of several witnesses concerning the prisoner's unwillingness to have them visit him or call upon his wife.

Sadie McFarlane, one of the witnesses, fainted as she was about to begin her testimony, and was carried out of court by the officers.

"The first time I ever saw Reinhardt," testified Patrick Degnan, the father of Annie, in a tremulous tone, "was at Mrs. Cox's house, when my daughter introduced him to me as her husband; it was the 1st of April, 1878."

The mother of Annie identified a shawl as her daughter's. As she stepped from the stand she pointed her finger at Reinhardt, and cried out bitterly, "He is the murderer! He is the murderer!" She sobbed violently as she sank into a seat, saying, "Oh, my poor darling! I shall never see her again." All this time Reinhardt sat with his eyes dropped on the floor, and with flushed face.

George Degnan, Annie's brother, identified an oil-cloth found in Reinhardt's apartments in this City, as one belonging to his sister.

The circumstances attending the arrest of Reinhardt were testified to by Sergts. Drummond and Rowe, of the Staten Island Police.

Capt. Blake identified the articles found in the barrel as the ones produced in court.

After some hesitation the prosecution placed Pauline Reinhardt (whose maiden name was Dittmar) on the stand. The defense insisted on the right of making the examination in chief. The witness is about 26 years old, tall and slender in figure, and of lady-like and prepossessing appearance. She is of German birth.

"Are you the wife of the prisoner?" was asked.

"I suppose so," was the quiet reply. "I was married by the Rev. Mr. Snyder, in Allen-street, on the 13th of July, 1878."

"Then," said the defense, "we object to her giving any testimony against her husband." The court sustained the objection.

The prosecution then rested, reserving the right, however, to call as a witness the minister who married Annie Degnan to Reinhardt.

The prisoner's counsel said that he considered it his duty to move that, on the evidence presented in support of the indictment, the jury be instructed to acquit Reinhardt. Counsel then stated his grounds for the motion, and also moved to have the third count of the indictment stricken out on the ground of its vagueness.

The motions were denied, as was also an application for a recess until the next day, because of the absence of important witnesses.

Coroner Dempsey was sworn by County Clerk Hart, and testified to the two cases of mistaken identity, which occurred during the progress of the inquest.

The Rev. Joseph H. Smith, Pastor of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Newark, was here introduced by the prosecution. He consulted the pages of his record of births and marriages, and found that he married Ann Degnan to Edward Reinhardt, at the rectory, on the night of Saturday, Nov. 24, 1877. He remembered that the night was a stormy one, and that he took the affidavits of each party that they were of marriageable age; these affidavits he read; he could not identify the prisoner as the man; the appearance of the girl impressed him as being much more refined than was common to her station.

While waiting for the arrival of Dr. Walser, Sr., one of the prisoner's counsel was permitted, by the courtesy of the court, to make his opening address. In it the theory was developed that Reinhardt's wife was the victim of violent malpractice, to which Reinhardt was not a party. Her body was concealed by him to hide the evidences of death, for he believed he would be charged with complicity, and he well knew the punishment that was imposed in such cases. His marriage with Pauline Dittmar was to atone for the act of seduction, which Reinhardt admitted. To prove the truth of the theory, the counsel would allow Reinhardt to tell his own story.

Reinhardt was then placed on the stand and admonished to tell the story of his wife's death slowly and truthfully: "She told me, he said, that she wanted to go to New-York to see some doctor, whom, I do not know; she went on the 9 or 10 o'clock boat on Thursday, July 18, returning about 9 o'clock in the evening; she said that she had procured some medicine; I had always treated her kindly and affectionately; the following day, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, she complained of very great pains and said that she had taken some medicine—for what, I do not know; she said that she thought she should be delivered of a child before morning; I never struck her that night with a hammer, and never inflicted a blow that could have caused her death; she died between 11 and 12 o'clock that night; I discovered her death about half an hour after she lay down on the bed; I thought I should be charged with criminal malpractice, and with having procured her death, and so I concealed her body; I married Pauline Dittmar before my wife died; all the testimony of the witnesses who saw me wheeling a barrow was correct; all my acts were to avoid having the body found in the house, as the circumstantial evidence would have been strong against me."

The story was listened to with the closest attention by the spectators, and was evidently received as a very sensational one, not to say extraordinary. On his cross-examination, Reinhardt testified that his wife did not complain of illness before 4 o'clock that Friday, and that she did not tell him that any operation had been performed.

Dr. Walser, Sr., then testified that the girl's death might have resulted from a number of causes, as he said at the time of his deposition before the Coroner.

"We rest," said the prisoner's counsel, much to the surprise of the audience.

The prosecution then called in rebuttal Dr. William C. Walser, Jr., on some technical medical points. Mrs. Herborn, in her rebuttal testimony, declared that she was at home all that day—Thursday—and never saw Mrs. Reinhardt go out of the house; on the contrary, she saw her in the afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock.

It was now 5:30 o'clock, and a recess of two hours was taken, with the understanding that upon reassembling at that hour the counsel should sum up and the case be given to the jury.

When the court reconvened, counsel for the prisoner began his summing up, occupying a little over an hour. This case, he said, is narrowed down to a simple issue. It is whether Edward Reinhardt inflicted on the deceased a mortal wound upon the head. Will you undertake to say, on the evidence, that he did?—that the blow was inflicted with a deliberate, premeditated purpose? The question may be suggested, if he didn't kill her, why did he conceal her body? That he did conceal it is admitted, and his prevarications were for the purpose of continuing this secrecy. Starting with the loan of a medical book to Mrs. Reinhardt by Mrs. Herborn, see if the statements of Reinhardt are not borne out by the evidence given you. The prejudice which Mrs. Herborn undoubtedly had against the prisoner led her in her impulsive manner to exaggerate into a quarrel the little spat which Reinhardt and his wife had. That is the only evidence which can be enlarged into the proportions of a quarrel. There has not been a particle of evidence to show that any outcry was raised on the night that Reinhardt is charged with having inflicted the mortal blow. What evidence is there of premeditation such as the indictment charges him with? It is important that you should bear in mind what occurred before the Coroner. Before you can convict on the first or second counts, you must determine that the deceased died of a blow on the head with a hammer or some weapon. What did Dr. Walser say about the manner of death? He said that he could not tell whether the wound was given before or after death. He found none of the internal organs that he could examine, yet he declared, on the evidence of a bare, boiled skull that the fracture on it was the cause of death. His own father testified before the Coroner that death might have resulted from premature delivery and incapacity on the part of persons in attendance, or from various causes. Take the case of the shooting of Jim Fisk. The shooting was admitted, the ball was found, yet four doctors swore that death resulted from shock, and four others that it was the result of the administration of morphia before the extraction of the ball, and tell me whether medical testimony is not as fallible as any other. The prisoner has labored under the disadvantage of keeping his secret until to-day, a course which he was advised to pursue as one which would ultimately prove most advantageous to him. The counsel claimed that the law defining manslaughter in the fourth degree was applicable to this case. He conceded that Reinhardt could be convicted under this statute for culpable negligence, in not going for a doctor when he was warned by his wife that she was likely to become a mother before morning. If the jury honestly believed that Reinhardt struck his wife in the heat of passion, without intending a mortal hurt, although there was no evidence of such an occurrence, they could convict him of murder in the third degree.

In summing up for the prosecution, Mr. Swartwout reminded the jury that they were to determine a question of fact only. With the consequences of their verdict they had nothing to do. Any impression to the contrary he desired them to throw aside at the very start. The admissions made by the defense, he said, had simplified the case very much. The death of Anna Reinhardt was a violent one. Her husband had abundant opportunity to kill her, for he was alone with her that night. There were two motives for the commission of the crime. He had on his hands two wives—one in Stapleton, the other in New-York. One of them must be got out of the way, or the penalty of bigamy might be paid by the man. This second wife desired to go to housekeeping. Anna Degnan owned the necessary household furniture. The possession of this property was the second motive for the crime. The digging of the hole at Silver Lake, the noise of sawing in Reinhardt's apartments, are convincing proofs of the deliberation with which he set about the commission of the crime. Neither Dr. Walser nor any other man could tell whether the blow that fractured the skull was given before or after death, were there no other circumstances to be taken into consideration. There are, however, as you have seen by the evidence, and they are sufficient to warrant the course of reasoning employed to prove that the blow was a death-blow. Reinhardt's version of the death of this woman is unsatisfactory. He says that he does not know, except from her own statements, the object of her visit to New-York, the nature of the medicine she got, or whether she took it at all. She complained of pains at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and he leaves the house and his wife in her critical condition, and does not return until 8 o'clock in the evening, when she again makes the same complaint. He hears no dying sounds, but discovers her death half an hour after she took to her bed. The details of the whole occurrence are dim in his mind, and this fact, no less than the others, stamps his story with suspicion. The story told by Mrs. Herborn of hearing Mrs. Reinhardt scream on that Thursday can be placed unhesitatingly against that of Reinhardt that his wife was away in New-York that day. Her honesty cannot be questioned. This story convicts him. The Herborns say that he sawed that barrel about 10 o'clock that night. He says his wife died about 11 o'clock. Yet he deliberately prepares a receptacle for her body an hour before her death. At the conclusion of his address, Justice Dykman decided to dismiss the jury for the night, and postpone the delivery of his charge until 9 o'clock this morning.

THE CATHEDRAL GRAND ORGAN.

RECITAL LAST EVENING—POWER AND RESOURCES OF THE INSTRUMENT.

Last evening a private exhibition was given at the new Catholic Cathedral of the grand organ, built by Messrs. Jardine & Sons, of this City. Admission was by ticket, and about 500 people were present, among whom were Judge Hilton and his sons and Mrs. Stewart. Cardinal McCloskey came in and remained for some time, and Mr. Renwick, the architect of the building, was present with a number of friends. The edifice was lit up enough to show its fine proportions, and the people walked about very quietly, during the intervals of the music, admiring it. The opening piece was a fantasia of Beethoven, played by Mr. George Jardine, the builder of the organ, who gave to the organists who were to follow him a very complete idea of the power and resources of this grand instrument. He says, with much pride, that it is the most powerful organ in the world. When sending out its full volume of sound, if the listener will take his place at the other end of the church and hold a hat or cane lightly suspended in his hand, he will feel it vibrate in such a way as to produce the sensation of a mild electric shock. The next instant the roar ceases and turns to a clear, flute-like tone, which seems to retreat and be lost in the recesses of the building. Mr. Jardine, to show the mechanical effects of the instrument, imitated a thunder-storm. Usually, such imitations lie chiefly in the imagination of the performer, but in this case the imitation was at once recognized by the audience, and, indeed, there was no mistaking it, for the tremendous power of the organ and the reverberation of the great building combined to produce exactly the sound of claps of thunder and the sullen rolling away of the sound into the distance. Even the hissing sound of the furious rain was reproduced, one stop in the organ, on being opened, giving forth exactly this sound. There is also a peal of bells attached to the instrument, which was used with great effect in some of the pieces played. Mr. John White, the organist of Dr. Hall's church, gave some variations by Tolele, in A flat; Mr. Weinstein, the organist of the Church of the Holy Innocents, played the overture to "William Tell," and other pieces; Mr. John M. Loretz, the organist of St. Peter's, Brooklyn, the overture to "Fra Diavolo," and selections from other operas. Mme. Dieffenbach, accompanied by Mr. Weinstein, sang the "Inflammatus," from the "Stabat Mater," and "Casta Diva," from "Norma." Mr. Weinlick, the basso of the Church of St. John the Baptist, sang an "O Salutaris," by Halevy. Mr. Weinlick has been permanently engaged to sing in the Cathedral.

THE THIRTEENTH OF BROOKLYN.

OFF TO MONTREAL TO JOIN IN THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

The Thirteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, left for Montreal last evening to take part in the celebration of the birthday of Queen Victoria on Saturday next. The regiment assembled in their armory at 7 o'clock and marched to the Wall-Street Ferry, led by Dodworth's Band. There they embarked on a waiting steam-boat, and were taken to the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, where they left the steamer. Forming, they marched through Thirty-fourth-street to Madison-avenue, thence to Forty-second-street and the Grand Central Depot. All along the line of march the sidewalks were crowded with sightseers. At the depot there was a large crowd, including many Brooklynites. The command reached the depot at 9:30 o'clock and filed in to the waiting train. This was a special train of 14 cars. The boys in gray quickly filled these, and it was found necessary to add another car to the long train. The Veterans turned out between 40 and 50 men, commanded by Col. Adam T. Dodge. The other veteran officers accompanying the regiment are Lieut.-Col. Powell, Adjt. Wing, Major Chauncey, Quartermaster Welsh, and Commissary Serymser. The regimental officers who joined the trip are Col. David H. Austen, commanding, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Beadle, and Major Horatio C. King, of the field and of the staff; Adjt. Stanwood, Quartermaster Trussell, Surgeon Alcott, Assistant Surgeon Watt, Commissary Jahn, and Inspector of Rifle Practice Ackerman. Chaplain Henry Ward Beecher left for St. Albans, Vt., in the morning, and will join his regiment when it reaches that place to-morrow. The regiment expects to arrive at Montreal about 6 o'clock this evening. A delegation of Canadian officers will meet the Thirteenth before reaching its destination, and act as escorts. The train will be run to the Wellington Basin after crossing the Victoria Bridge. At the basin the command will take a steamer for Lachine. The rapids of the St. Lawrence will be passed through, and the soldiers landed at Jacques Cartier Wharf. Here they will be met by the Canadian troops and formally welcomed to the City by the Mayor and members of the corporation. They will then march about a mile and a half to their quarters at the Victoria Rink. On Saturday the Thirteenth will parade with the Canadian troops and be reviewed in honor of the Queen's birthday. A sham fight will follow on the Champ de Mars, and after that a substantial dinner on the Agricultural Grounds. The visiting officers will dine with Sir Selby Smith in the evening. Chaplain Beecher will preach to the boys on Sunday, and Sunday night they will start for home, expecting to reach this City Monday afternoon.

The special train was to have started last night at 10 o'clock. It left half an hour later, amid jubilant yells by the boys in the cars and their friends outside. One important member of the regiment was left behind. He was one of the colored water-carriers, who had imbibed too freely to bring up a respectable rear, and was therefore ordered out of the depot.

MONTREAL, Quebec, May 22.—Preparations for the celebration of the Queen's birthday are in a forward state. The Thirteenth Brooklyn Infantry will be formally welcomed on its arrival by the Mayor, attended by the corporation and city officers, and a flag which has been subscribed for by ladies will be presented to it. One hundred men from each of the city battalions will join in the welcome and accompany the visitors in procession to the Victoria Rink, where they will be comfortably quartered.

A CONVENTION OF FIREMEN.

The firemen of New-Jersey held a convention at Firemen's Hall, Newark, yesterday, for the purpose of organizing a State Association and secure the payment of the 2 per cent. tax levied on foreign insurance companies for the benefit of the departments of the various cities. About a hundred delegates were present, and all the cities and towns having fire departments were represented. The officers chosen were as follows: President, W. H. Brown, of Newark; Vice-Presidents, J. T. Dunn, of Elizabeth; William Reilly, of Paterson; Charles McGill, of Trenton; E. W. Henry, of Jersey City, and W. W. Slack, of Burlington; Treasurer, Col. Spencer, of Passaic; Secretary, Frank Tiato, of Newark; Corresponding Secretary, Frank McGavisk, of Hoboken; Financial Secretary, W. H. Leonard. Committees were also appointed to arrange a plan for carrying out the object of the association, and to report at the next meeting.

A VITRIOL-THROWER ARRESTED.

Mary Ann Stinnery, of No. 73 South Fifth-avenue, who, during a quarrel with Bernard O'Neil, a resident of the same house, on Monday night, threw a quantity of vitriol on his face and neck, injuring him severely, was arrested last night by Detective Reynolds, of the Eighth Precinct, at the corner of Leroy and Washington streets. She was locked up at the Prince-Street Police Station, and will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

FLOWERS FOR THE POOREST

LADIES OF THE FLOWER MISSION AT WORK.

BOTTLE-ALLEY, NIXON'S YARD, AND RAG-PICKERS'-ROW—SCENES AND INCIDENTS ATTENDING THE DISTRIBUTION OF FLOWERS AMONG SQUALID TENEMENTS.

The members of the Ladies' Flower and Fruit Mission have entered upon their work with such an earnest desire to accomplish what they may toward making brighter and happier the lives of the sick and the wretchedly poor of the great City that they are always ready to go wherever they may be sent by the Superintendent, and never complain, though their assignments may be to visit the most squalid quarters of the tenement districts, instead of the more pleasant hospitals or asylums. So yesterday afternoon when two members of the mission received slips of paper bearing the directions, "Bottle-alley, Nixon's Yard, Rag Pickers'-row, and neighborhood," they filled their baskets with flowers, and started as readily as though their destination had been the pleasantest instead of the very worst part of the City. Until very recently Bottle-alley has been supposed to be as hard and bad a place as existed in the Sixth Ward, and in it as many as seven murders have been committed in a single week, so that anybody on a mission of almost any other nature than that of distributing flowers might have, with good reason, hesitated before entering it. But as no member of the Flower Mission has ever yet been molested, or even insulted, while performing the work of its graceful charity, those who carried their baskets, heaped high with flowers, through Baxter-street, until they reached No. 49, turned without hesitation into the low, ill-paved passage leading under the houses into "Bottle-alley." Although "Bottle-alley" is still very bad, it is not so bad as it used to be; but is cleaner and lighter than when, not long ago, it was written about and pictorially illustrated in a monthly magazine. The fresh Spring flowers had not been allowed to reach this point without attracting much attention, and "Bottle-alley" was already a scene of unwonted confusion; children swarmed from the houses and from the mud-holes where they had been playing, and clamored for the flowers; frowsy women and blear-eyed men gazed apathetically at the strangers, and wondered at their presence. The first door was one opening into a dark, low room, the floor of which was sunk a foot below the level of the alley. Entering here with her basket of flowers, one of the visitors discovered about 20 women seated on chairs, stools, beds, and on the floor, about the room. Most of them were smoking, and several had evidently been drinking. When she asked them if they would not like some flowers she received in answer a gruff "no, we hain't got no money to buy flowers from the woman nearest the door." "But," said the lady, "they are not for sale, I want to give them to you." At this there was an instantaneous change in the expression of the women's faces and in their actions. The pipes were laid aside, a chair was brought forward, carefully wiped, and offered to the visitor, and a dozen eager hands were stretched out toward the flowers. "Now, be still all of yez," said the woman who had sat nearest the door, who had offered the chair, and who was evidently mistress of the apartment. "Be still, I say, an' don't drive the lady wild wid yer gab. It's a meeting we're havin', yer see, Ma'am; but they'll be pleased all the same at the sight of a flower or a bit of a laylock. It's seldom the likes of us sees flowers, Mam." Then a bunch of flowers was given to each one, their individual tastes being consulted as to color, and in almost every instance pure white flowers were preferred, and when the visitor departed it was amid a chorus of "God Bless yez" and "Come again soon, bless yer swate face an' loving heart." Outside in the court into which the alley had expanded, the distribution had been going rapidly on, and the children were wild with delight over the flowers that were the first glimpse of Spring that most of them had seen. "Where do they come from?" asked one dirty little girl, who held and caressed her bunch of lilacs as though it were a doll. "I know," shouted an urchin whose scanty apparel was so ragged that it was a mystery that any of it could cling to his person, and who rejoiced in the possession of a huge peony, "I know, they comes from Fulton Market. I see 'em down there, but they didn't have none like this"—flourishing his peony. At the back of the court was an old wooden house, in which were many families. Here, as the visitors were ascending a flight of ricketty steps leading to a porch on which several very old women were sitting, a brawny woman, furious with drink, rushed out of the basement, and, shaking her fist at them, demanded to know what business they had in her house, and where they were going. The effect of an explanation of their mission and a gift of a few flowers, which she at once placed in her hair, were marvelous. Her eyes filled with tears, as, pointing to the lilacs, she said, "I used to live in the country where them grows." She proved a valuable auxiliary, leading the visitors all over the house, bidding them beware of broken steps or rotten boards in the floors, unearthing the inmates of some of the darkest rooms and dragging them out to the light to receive their share of the flowers, and inculcating what was perhaps the first lesson in politeness they had ever been taught, something in this way: "Do yez want wan of the flowers the lady has brought yez? Say 'if yez plaze Ma'am,' or divil a wan will yez get. There, mind that now, what'll yez be after saying? 'Thank yez kindly Ma'am,' say that." As the visitors were leaving the house, thinking that all had been supplied, a boy pulled the dress of one of them to attract her attention, and said, "There's some fellers in there," pointing to a dark opening in the basement of the house. Sure enough, in a damp, foul-smelling room, in which the only light came from the door, half a dozen boys were found sorting rags. The expression upon the faces of these boys as they received the flowers offered them was ample repayment for the unpleasantness of Bottle-alley. Before leaving the alley the visitors distributed flowers in one house in a room of which they found two women washing clothes. These women gladly took the proffered flowers, and at once placed them in a broken tea-pot full of water. One of them said "I've got some growing, too," and going to the window she brought in a wooden box filled with earth, in which were growing what looked like a few spears of grass. She said they were oats, and that she picked up the seed in the street. "I'm going to have a real plant with a flower on it," said the other woman, "a lady where I do scrubbing is going to give it to me." And to see her as she said it one would think she was about to be presented with a house and farm. The woman who had the box with the oats growing in it had also another box containing earth in which she said were planted "real flower-seeds," but that it belonged to the "I-talian" lady in the next room, who had no window-sill of her own on which to place it.

From Bottle-alley the visitors, with their baskets, still containing many flowers, crossed Baxter-street to Nixon's Yard, where the inhabitants were almost entirely colored persons, who expressed their joy at the sight of the flowers in the most extravagant ways. One woman, who was found in a little room about 10 feet square, of which the ceiling sloped so that on one side it was only a foot from the floor, (and this was the side in which the window was cut—a little hole of a foot square,) was so pleased with a large bunch of lilacs that she cried. She said: "You is berry, berry good, lady, an' when my ole man comes home an' sees them laylocks he'll be jest the happiest nigger in Nixon's Yard, fo' shuah he will, he does lub flowers so." One old uncle sat in a little room almost entirely destitute of furniture, but containing all that he possessed, and having the walls made gay by being entirely covered by the advertisements of a soap, in the form of American flags, that he had carefully collected and pasted upon them. In another house a few doors from Nixon's Yard a few colored families live in comparative comfort, and the one or two rooms occupied by each are very clean. To these people were given the best of the flowers, and their thanks, though not so noisily expressed as were some of the others, were none the less heartfelt and sincere. In one of these rooms a young mulatto woman, as she took and smelled of a bunch of white and purple lilacs said, "Oh, Miss, if I could only spend a day out in the country, and lie in the grass under the trees that these grows on!"

After leaving this house the visitors shook loose from the crowd of children that clung to them begging for flowers, and made their way to Mulberry-street, in search of "Rag-pickers' Row." They found it at Nos. 56 and 59, and here encountered poverty in its most squalid and filthy aspects. In the little courts lying between the front and rear houses water stood in sickening, fetid pools. The houses swarmed with the Italians who collect refuse, rags, bones, and bits of paper from the ash-barrels, or who work on the garbage scows, and bring back to the City much of the refuse matter once thrown away as worthless. In these houses and in these yards this reeking refuse is sorted, dried, and made up into bales. Men, women, and children engage in the work, and all are alike dirty and ragged to a degree. Most of the men are low-browed, ugly-looking fellows, and many of the women are toothless hags. Occasionally there is to be seen among them a young woman holding her swathed bambino in her arms, whose face is so beautiful that, with the flat head-dress which many of them still wear—she might be the original of an Italian Madonna. These people were the most clamorous for flowers of any that had yet been met; nor did they wait to be bidden, but many of them helped themselves from the baskets, laughing at the efforts of the visitors to prevent them and to secure an even distribution. In this way the baskets were quickly emptied, and the visitors were glad when they were, and they were at liberty to escape from the filthy yards and their noisy occupants. They were much amused in one of the houses by the speech of a young Jewess, about 14 years old, who asked for a large bouquet, saying, "I see that you are not distributing among the higher classes; but I should like that bouquet to put in our parlor." This speech was enough to secure the bouquet, and she went away happy in the knowledge that in her case an exception had been made in favor of the "higher classes."

The visitors who thus gave so much pleasure with so little trouble in a quarter where pleasure is seldom known had no cause during their visit to this unpleasant section of the City to complain of anything but the most respectful treatment at the hands of the people with whom they came in contact, and were followed from house to house by showers of blessings and thanks from those to whom they had distributed the highly-prized flowers. This branch of the work is prosecuted whenever a sufficient quantity of flowers is received at the rooms of the mission, and just now they are coming in in profusion. But while flowers are plenty it is very hard to find a sufficient number of visitors, and all who are willing to aid in the work are earnestly requested to report at the mission rooms, No. 239 Fourth-avenue, on Monday and Thursday mornings of each week.

BODY FOUND AT LONG BRANCH.

CIRCUMSTANCES POINTING TO A CASE OF SUICIDE.

A fisherman in the employ of Russel White, while walking along the beach at Long Branch about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, found lying on the shore, about a mile south of the Elberon Hotel, the dead body of a man which had evidently been washed ashore during the night. The body was that of a man about 55 years old, was dressed in dark clothes, dark blue overcoat, underclothes, and was generally well dressed. The head was bald on the top, but around the sides was covered with thick, dark-brown hair sprinkled with gray. In his pockets were a bunch of keys, a handkerchief, in one corner of which was embroidered the letter "F," and several cards of the distillery firm of George W. Kidd & Co., successors to S. N. Pike & Co., Nos. 370 and 372 Washington-street, in this City. There were also several bricks in the pockets of the overcoat, which gave color to a theory of suicide. The neighbors of the distillery in Washington-street said last evening that the body was undoubtedly that of Francis T. Miller, who had formerly been an employe of Messrs. Kidd & Co. He lost his wife about a year ago, and the loss had so affected his mind as to unfit him for business. Mrs. Kidd, in the absence of her husband, said that Miller had been a sort of pensioner of her husband for the last two years. Previous to that time he had been in the employ of S. N. Pike & Co. and its successors for 21 years. The last time her husband had seen him was about two months ago, when he asked for $2, and said that he would never trouble him again. Shortly afterward, Mr. Kidd received a letter, written in a girlish hand, asking for assistance, saying that the writer was in great distress, and bearing the signature, "Jennie Miller, No. 75 South Third-street, Williamsburg." Mr. Kidd had never heard of the writer, and, as it did not occur to him that she was related to his former employe, he paid no attention to it.

MARY M'GOWAN STILL MISSING.

Little Mary Ann McGowan, who left her home, No. 18 Clinton-place, on Monday afternoon, as published in THE TIMES of Tuesday last, has not yet been found, although her mother yesterday received a letter from her. The child, who is not yet 12 years old, left home between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon, ostensibly to go to Primary School No. 47, in East Twelfth-street. She did not go to school, however, and since leaving her home her parents have not seen her. The Police have sought diligently for her, but without success, and from the tenor of the epistle received from her she is believed to have sought refuge in some public institution. The letter, which was post-marked Station H, was written in a child's hand, and Mrs. McGowan is convinced that it was written by her missing daughter, but dictated by some older person. It states that the writer is in a safe home, that she knows she treated her mother very wrong, and that she was afraid of her father. It adds: "I will ask the Sister to let me home at Thursday noon." She did not return to her home yesterday, and the parents are as much in the dark as ever concerning her whereabouts. The Police say that her father is a man of dissipated habits and ungovernable temper, and hold the theory that the little girl was prompted to run away by the fear of chastisement at his hand. McGowan denies that he has beaten or ill-treated his children, and Mrs. McGowan sustains her husband in his denial.

THE PHI BETA KAPPA FRATERNITY.

The members of Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity resident in New-York and vicinity held their annual meeting at Delmonico's last night, about 40 members being in attendance. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, President, occupied the chair. The Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., of the University of New-York, was elected President; the Hon. Erastus C. Benedict, of Williams College, Chancellor of the Board of Regents of the University, Vice-President; William G. Davies of Trinity College, Secretary and Treasurer. There were three vacancies in the Executive Committee, each having two years of an unexpired term to run, and quite a sharp contest took place among the members in the filling of these offices. Six ballots were taken, resulting in the election of the following gentlemen: Gen. H. E. Tremaine, of the College of the City of New-York; the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., of Harvard College; Gen. A. S. Webb, of the United States Military Academy. Some minor business connected with the society was transacted, and the remainder of the evening was spent in social intercourse.

W. H. CONNETT'S MURDER.

The last letter received from W. H. Connett, of Newark, who was murdered in Colorado, was written on Friday, the day before the murder, and received by Mrs. Connett on Tuesday. In it Mr. Connett said that he should start for home on Monday, but before leaving he would see Egglestone once more, and endeavor to get some money from him. He spoke of Egglestone as a bad character, and said he had black-mailed many people in Colorado and shot a man in the Silver Lake Mine. As regards his prospects, Mr. Connett said they were good, that he had invested in mining stock and expected fair returns, and that he had located a mine for himself, calling it the Connett Mine. The day after the letter was written he was shot. Mr. George A. Halsey, Mr. Connett's brother-in-law, telegraphed to Denver City yesterday for further particulars, but up to a late hour had received no answer.

THE NEWARK WORKING GIRLS' STRIKE.

The strike of the working girls employed by the Peters Manufacturing Company at Newark appears not only to have been misrepresented, but to have been caused by a misunderstanding. The girls, to the number of 150, quit work, as they stated, because they were required to work 11 hours a day without any increase of wages. This the company denies. The manager, Mr. E. H. Peters, states that the girls were only asked to work the extra hour for two weeks, and were offered regular over-time wages for the hour. Some evil-disposed persons, Mr. Peters says, spread among the girls a report that they would not be paid for their over-time, and without stopping to ascertain the truth or falsity of the report they quit work. It is expected they will all be at work again on Monday except six, who made the trouble.

TWO LETTERS FROM RICHARD WAGNER.

During the Grand Operatic Festival at Bayreuth in 1876, a number of new grand pianos of the most celebrated European, as well as of several American, makers had been placed at Mr. Richard Wagner's disposal; among them a new centennial Concert Grand Piano made by Steinway & Sons, of New-York, which, from its wonderful power, beauty, and sympathetic quality of tone, far outshone all rival instruments, and which Mr. Richard Wagner at once chose for his own private use.

In the beginning of 1879, Mr. Wagner was requested by Mr. Theo. Steinway to send this Grand Piano to the Steinway Central European Depot, in order to receive the latest invention, the Tone Pulsator, patented in July, 1878. On sending the Grand, Mr. Wagner writes as follows:

BAYREUTH, March 11, 1879.

My Dear Mr. Steinway:

I miss my Steinway Grand as one misses a beloved wife; it is wanting constantly, wanting everywhere. I no longer indulge in music since that Grand is gone, and trust its absence will not be too long protracted. Very truly yours, RICHARD WAGNER.

The following letter was written to Mr. Theodore Steinway by the great master shortly after the return of the Steinway Grand (now containing the Tone Pulsator) to his home:

BAYREUTH, April 11, 1879.

My Dear Mr. Steinway:

Really, you ought personally to have witnessed the gratification which I experienced upon receiving back your magnificent Grand Piano; you certainly would not have asked me to add another word.

I do indeed deem it humiliating for so many other branches of art, that this art of building piano-fortes alone should so closely approach such undeniable ideal perfection. I know of nothing in Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Literature, and, unfortunately also, Music, which—since I have comprehension of same—could compare with the masterly perfection reached in piano-forte building.

From your communication, however, I readily perceive with what enthusiastic love you seek to attain the incorporation of the most "spirituelle" tone into the piano which heretofore had only served as the exponent of actual musical sound. Our great Tone-masters, when writing the grandest of their creations for the piano-forte, seem to have had a presentiment of the Ideal Grand Piano, as now attained by yourselves. A Beethoven Sonata, a Bach Chromatic Phantaisie, can only be fully appreciated when rendered upon one of your piano-fortes.

Although I do not possess the slightest dexterity in piano-forte playing, I delight in being able to do justice to your assumption of my inborn and cultivated sense of tone. For sounds of such beauty as those coming from my Steinway Grand flatter and coax the most agreeable tone-pictures from my harmonic melodic senses.

In a word, "I find your Grand Piano of wondrous beauty. It is a noble work of Art." And with a thousand thanks for this new attention, I delight in being able to call myself your friend. RICHARD WAGNER.

—*Steinway Hall Programme.*

A Worrying Cough is soon Cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

PREMATURE loss of the hair may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: Free Coinage Voted Down; An Iowa Bourbon Pow-Wow; Almost a Lynching; Adjournment of the Legislature; the Smith Murder Trial; Presbyterians in Conference; the Exodus and its Causes; Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Letters from Our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and full Financial and Commercial Reports.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE 3 CENTS.

Notes of Woe Cease when a crying baby is given MILK OF MAGNESIA for sour stomach and wind in that organ.

For Relieving Pain, both Internal and External, use BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA. 25c.

BUY ALWAYS "Alderney Brand." CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

CARLETON—PINTO.—On Wednesday, May 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James A. Robinson, of Cortland, N. Y., I. OSGOOD CARLETON to LAURETTA, daughter of Gen. Francis E. Pinto, all of Brooklyn.

WORK—MARBURY.—Thursday, May 22, by the Rev. William Adams, D. D., Mr. FRANK WORK, Jr., to Miss EMMA MARBURY, daughter of F. F. Marbury, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

CHILTON.—On Thursday, May 22, at West New-Brighton, Staten Island, BRUCE A. CHILTON, aged 69. Funeral will take place from Church of Ascension, at West New-Brighton, Saturday, 24th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited. Boat leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 1 P. M. No flowers.

DESPARD.—Wednesday, May 21, at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, CLEMENT J. DESPARD, in the 59th year of his age. Interment at Green-Wood.

DOWLING.—On Wednesday morning, May 21, MAMIE, daughter of Dr. J. W. and Fannie A. Dowling, aged 11 years and 6 months. Funeral services at the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 55th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

NEWTON.—On Tuesday, May 20, CHARLES LEWIS, third child of Mary E. and R. Heber Newton. Services at the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., west of 6th-av., Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

PARKER.—On Wednesday, 21st inst., ELIZA C., wife of Hiram Parker, aged 71 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 312 West 36th-st.

WHITLOCK.—On the morning of the 20th inst., THADDEUS J., son of the late John W. Whitlock, in the 36th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his father-in-law, Lewis R. Davis, No. 54 West 35th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Thursday, 22d inst., CHARLOTTE E., daughter of Anna S. and the late John T. Wilson. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A SICK INFANTS' RETREAT FOR RESTORING HEALTH.

All humane persons must have felt keenly the sufferings and fatal diseases to which the infants of the poor in New-York are liable during the hot months. The death-rate has risen in certain years in July and August to 1,000 per week, of which a large proportion was that of young children.

The total number of deaths of children under 5 years, in this City, is about 12,000 each year, or nearly one-half of the whole number of deaths. The majority of the fatal cases in Summer are from CHOLERA INFANTUM and the intestinal diseases. The total number of deaths from Diarrheal diseases, among children under 5 years, in 1877-8, was 3,187. It is the experience now of medical authorities, and of many parents, that a week of sea air in such cases will very often save life. The Children's Aid Society have been for some years struggling against this sickness and death-rate by means of their "SUMMER HOME," "SICK CHILDREN'S MISSION," and similar agencies. They propose to add to these, this Summer, if the public will aid, a "SICK INFANTS' RETREAT," on the sea-side. Here they propose to bring poor mothers, with young children who have been attacked with Summer diseases, and keep them for a week or a few days. The mothers will do much of the work of the establishment, so that some 2,000 cases, it is believed, might be cared for at an expense of about $4,000. An outfit of some $1,500 would bring up the total cost of the proposed sanitarium to between $5,000 and $6,000 for the Summer. Great numbers of infants' lives could be saved by such an instrumentality. Who will aid in this work of charity?

This enterprise will depend entirely on those who subscribe for it, and will not be undertaken unless the public come forward to its support.

Gifts may be sent in checks, payable to the order of GEORGE S. COE, Treasurer, (American Exchange National Bank,) marked "SICK INFANTS' RETREAT," or to WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President, Third National Bank, No. 20 Nassau-st. C. L. BRACE, Secretary. CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 19 East 4th-st., "Station D," New-York, May, 1879.

New-York, May 12, 1879.

The undersigned cordially approve of the establishment of a "Sick Infants' Retreat" on the sea-side under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, and specially commend it to favor and support. (Signed.)

GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M. D.,	WILLIAM PARKER, M. D.,
JOHN C. PETERS, M. D.,	ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.,
A. JACOBI, M. D.,	FORDYCE BARKER, M. D.,
SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, M. D.,	A. CLARK, M. D.,
H. B. SANDS, M. D.,	R. F. WEIR, M. D.,
ALFRED L. LOOMIS, M. D.,	AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.,
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.,	WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
J. W. S. GOULEY, M. D.,	T. MATLACK CHEESMAN, M. D.,
L. T. WARNER, M. D.,	GEO. K. BELCHER, M. D.,
EGBERT GUERNSEY, M. D.,	JOHN P. GRAY, M. D.,
HENRY D. PAINE, M. D.,	L. HALLOCK, M. D.,
WM. TOD HELMUTH, M. D.	E. BAYARD, M. D.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, May 24, 1879, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 4 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship St. Laurent, via Havre, and at 1 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Bothnia, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 12 M., for France, Germany, &c., by steam-ship Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 1 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Republic, via Queenstown; on Saturday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Berlin, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 4:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Anchoria, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York May 20. The mails for Havana leave New-York May 22 and 24. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco June 9. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco June 2.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1879.

SPECIAL POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for Europe by steam-ship Republic, Friday will close at this office at 2 P. M. Supplementary mail to 3:20 P. M.

POST OFFICE, New-York, May 23, 1879. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, a large collection of Books.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 26, at 2 o'clock, INDIAN CURIOSITIES. The collection gathered among the Sioux tribes of Dakota by Judge Courtenay, mostly for the Centennial Exhibition, consisting of various implements, Skins, Dresses, Arms, Ornaments, &c. Also, the collection of W. A. Baker, Esq., Auburn, Coins, Medals, &c. On exhibition Saturday morning.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Coins and Medals, Ancient, American, and Foreign.

HOTELS, CLUBS, AND FAMILIES supplied with PALE AND SUPER CROTON ALES, Equal to the English and Scotch ales, for less money. BREWED AND BOTTLED BY W. A. MILES & CO. Call and examine samples, or send orders to CROTON BREWERY, Nos. 55, 57, 59 Chrystie-st., N. Y.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public.—No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st., New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and country collections.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO. OFFICES: NO. 69 LIBERTY-ST.; NO. 100 4TH-AV.

T. M. STEWART'S STEAM CARPET-CLEANING WORKS, No. 326 7th-av. Send for circular.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. By the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," "A Life for a Life," &c. 4to, paper, 15 cents. No. 50 in the *Franklin-Square Library.*

HARPER'S FRANKLIN-SQUARE LIBRARY. LATEST ISSUES.

	Cts.
40. The Cloven Foot. By M. E. Braddon	15
50. Quaker Cousins. By Agnes Macdonell	15
51. The Sherlocks. By John Saunders	15
52. That Artful Vicar	15
53. Under One Roof. By James Payn	15
54. Eothen; or, Traces of Travel brought Home from the East. By Alex. Wm. Kinglake	10
55. "For a Dream's Sake." By Mrs. Herbert Martin	15
56. Lady Lee's Widowhood. By E. B. Hamley	15
57. A History of Our Own Times. By Justin McCarthy. No. 1	20
58. Basildon. By Mrs. Alfred W. Hunt	15

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.
HARPER & BROTHERS will send any of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

THE NEW NOVELS.

SORRY HER LOT WHO LOVES TOO WELL.—A charming new novel by MARIA M. GRANT, author of "The sun Maid," "Artiste," "Once and Forever," &c. One of the very best of this excellent author's books. Price, $1, cloth bound, and 75 cents, paper covers.

HEART'S DELIGHT.—A new novel by E. W. A. Elegantly printed on tinted paper, and handsomely bound. Price, $1 50.

THE TWO BRIDES.—A novel by the Rev. BERNARD O'REILLY, author of "Heroic Women." $1 50.

GERVAISE, (L'ASSOMMOIR.)—The unabridged translation of ZOLA'S French novel. With portrait. $1.

LADY DAMER'S SECRET.—A novel by BERTHA CLAY, author of "Thrown on the World." $1 50.

MISSISSIPPI OUTLAWS AND DETECTIVES.—A thrilling book of detective experiences, by ALLAN PINKERTON, with 12 illustrations. Price, $1 50.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 22.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 4s C., 1907.	U. S. 5s R., '81.	U. S. 6s C., '81.
$1,000......103½	10,000......104	10,000..b3.104
20,000..b.c.103½		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—MAY 22.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, May 22—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was again irregular, but the fluctuations in prices, save in a few instances, were confined within comparatively narrow limits. In the early dealings a firmer tone prevailed, and an advance was established, in which nearly all the active shares participated. North-west, St. Paul, New-Jersey Central, Atlantic and Pacific, and American District Telegraph leading the advance. As on yesterday, the higher range of quotations induced free realizations, the effect of which was witnessed in a sharp decline, the favorites of the morning being the principal sufferers. Good buyers, however, appeared at the decline, and their purchases imparted renewed strength to the market. Hannibal and St. Joseph was notably strong in the late dealings, on purchases said to be for the account of prominent Western railroad capitalists. The advance on the day's transactions was 2¼ ₱ cent. for the common and 2¾ ₱ cent. for the preferred. Western Union was very erratic, and closed at a decline of 1 ₱ cent. from yesterday's final quotation. The break in North-west during the afternoon was accompanied by rumors that the relations among the bulls in the stock were not altogether as harmonious as might be desirable for the parties at interest. The coal shares closed without material variation from the quotations current in the final dealings yesterday. The trunk line shares were steady. Investment shares were firm and strong for Rock Island, which advanced 1 ₱ cent.

The transactions aggregated 179,804 shares, including 23,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 22,400 North-western, 20,900 New-Jersey Central, 18,500 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 15,300 Erie, 11,200 St. Paul, 9,400 Wabash, 5,600 American District Telegraph, 5,300 Lake Shore, 4,700 C., C., C. and I., 4,400 Pacific Mail, 4,400 Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 3,900 Western Union, 2,700 Michigan Central, 2,700 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 2,600 Kansas and Texas, 2,200 Union Pacific, 2,200 Morris and Essex, 2,200 Ohio and Mississippi, 1,900 Sutro Tunnel, 1,600 Iron Mountain, 1,400 Marietta and Cincinnati, 1,300 Kansas Pacific, 1,200 Chesapeake and Ohio, 1,100 New-York Elevated, and 1,100 Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette.

Hannibal and St. Joseph common advanced from 20¼ to 22⅝ and the preferred, after declining from 42½ to 42¼, sold up to 44¾. North-western common declined from 63⅝ to 63¼, advanced to 64¼, fell off to 62⅞, and recovered to 63½. The preferred sold up from 94⅞ to 95¼, declined to 94⅞, and recovered to 95. St. Paul advanced from 48⅝ to 49¼, declined to 48¾, and recovered to 48⅞. New-Jersey Central sold up from 48½ to 49¾, declined to 49, and recovered to 49¼. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 57½ to 58, reacted to 56⅝, and recovered to 57½, with the final sale at 57¼. Delaware and Hudson sold up from 48⅜ to 49½. Morris and Essex declined from 91½ to 90¾, and recovered to 91¼. Erie opened at 28⅝ and closed at 28½, with sales in the interim as high as 28⅝, the preferred selling at 52⅝. Wabash advanced from 38½ to 39⅜, and fell off to 38¾. American District Telegraph rose from 61 to 64½. Lake Shore fluctuated between 74½ and 74¼, closing at 74⅜. C., C., C. and I. sold down from 53½ to 51, recovered to 52⅛, declined to 51¼, and rallied to 52. Pacific Mail declined from 14⅞ to 14¼. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced from 41⅜ to 42⅜, and declined to 40¾. Western Union dropped from 114⅜ to 113, recovered to 113⅝, and reacted to 113½. St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern common fell off from 16 to 15¼, and the preferred from 42½ to 42¼. Kansas and Texas declined from 18 to 16⅝, and recovered to 16⅞. Union Pacific advanced from 74⅞ to 75, declined to 74 and rallied to 74⅝. Iron Mountain sold up from 28¼ to 28⅝, fell off to 28⅜, and recovered to 28⅝. Marietta and Cincinnati First preferred fell off from 8 to 6½. Kansas Pacific rose from 58¼ to 59¾, and sold down to 59. Chesapeake and Ohio declined from 7½ to 7, and advanced to 7⅞. New-York Elevated declined from 197 to 195.

The Money market was characterized by much ease, the rates for call loans on stock collateral being 3@4 ₱ cent. all day. At the close there were large offerings at 3½ ₱ cent. The Government bond dealers supplied their requirements at 2@2½ ₱ cent. Time loans were made at 2½@3½ ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 3½@5 ₱ cent., but there were but few transactions below 4 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, selling 5-16, buying, nominal, 3-16; Charleston, very scarce, 3-16@¼; New-Orleans, commercial ⅛ premium, bank ¼ premium; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago, weak, 1-10 discount buying; 1-10 premium selling, and Boston, 1s. ₱ 1,000 discount.

The foreign advices reported a loss of £232,000 by the Bank of England during the past fiscal week. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 51½ ₱ cent., as it was a week ago, and no change was made in the bank rate of discount (2 ₱ cent.) by the Directors at their weekly court to-day. The bank lost £34,000 bullion on balance to-day. British Consols were firm at 98¾@98⅞ for both money and the account. United States bonds were a shade weaker, new 4s closing at 105½, 4½s at 108⅞, 10-40s at 103⅜, and new 5s at 105⅞. American railroad securities were irregular. New-Jersey Central, which was quoted last evening at 51@52, sold to-day at 49@50. Reading declined to 21. Erie common closed at 29⅝, preferred at 53½@54. Second new Consols at 76, and funded 5s at 76¾. Illinois Central declined to 88½@88¾, and Pennsylvania to 37¼@37½. Bar silver continues to advance, the quotation to-day having been 50⅝d.@50½d. ₱ ounce.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal rates were marked up ½c. to-day, to $4 88½ for bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 87½@$4 87¾ for 60-day bills, $4 89@$4 89½ for demand, $4 89¾@$4 90¼ for cable transfers, and $4 85½@$4 86 for commercial bills.

The course of the market for the moment seems to depend chiefly on the operations of the large Government bond dealers.

Government bonds were firm, yesterday's improvement in prices having been fully maintained. Railroad bonds were less active than they usually have been of late, but the fluctuations were notably wide in many instances. Iron Mountain Firsts, Arkansas Branch, the last actual sale of which was at 92½, sold to-day at 97. Denver and Rio Grande Firsts were active and strong, rising from 96⅞ to 98¼, with closing sales at 97⅞. Erie funded 5s advanced to 78½, St. Paul, I. and D. Extension, to 106, Morris and Essex Seconds to 113½, Delaware and Hudson 7s of 1894 to 104, Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Funds to 112, Central Pacific Firsts to 112⅝, do., California and Oregon Branch to 103, do., San Joaquin Branch to 102½, C., C. & I. C. Firsts to 75, American Dock and Improvement Company's 7s to 74, and Lake Shore coupon Firsts to 121. Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts declined from 45½ to 45¼; currency 6s to 21¼; San Francisco Seconds, class C, to 41; New-Jersey Central adjustments to 102½, and Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts to 38. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols rose from 85 to 86½, while do. assented declined from 61½ to 60. Kansas Pacific land grants, with coupon certificates, declined from 118 to 117, and do. trust receipts advanced from 111 to 112. Kansas and Texas Firsts dropped from 72 to 68½, and rallied to 70, and do. Seconds declined from 36⅝ to 34½, recovered to 35⅝, and reacted to 35. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols advanced to 50, South Carolina non-fundable 6s to 2¾, and District of Columbia 3.65s to 86¼. North Carolina 6s, special tax, third class, were steady at 3¾.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 22.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	103½	103½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅞	107⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	104	104
Bills on London	$4 87½@$4 87½	$4 87½@$4 87¾
New-York Central	120	120
Rock Island	139¼	140¼
Pacific Mail	14⅞	14¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	48¼	48⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	89⅝	89¾
Lake Shore	74¼	74⅜
Chicago and North-western	63⅝	63½
Chicago and North-western pref	94⅝	95
Western Union	114¼	113½
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	40¾	40¾
Union Pacific	74⅞	74⅝
Del., Lackawanna and Western	57⅝	57¼
New-Jersey Central	48⅞	49¼
Delaware and Hudson Canal	48⅝	49¼
Morris and Essex	91¼	91¼
Panama	150	150
Erie	28⅝	28½
Erie pref	52⅝	52⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	14⅞	15
Ohio and Mississippi pref	39	39
Harlem	160	160
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20¼	22⅝
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	42	44¾
Michigan Central	81⅛	80¾
Illinois Central	87	87¼
Wabash	38⅝	38¾
Canada Southern	59⅛	59⅛
Kansas Pacific	59	59
St. L., K. C. & N.	16	15¼
St. L., K. C. & N. pref.	42⅝	42¼
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	28½	28⅝
Iron Mountain	28⅜	28⅝
C., C., C. and I.	53½	52
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	117⅞	117⅞

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Rock Island	140¼	139¼	550
Erie	28⅝	28⅛	15,225
Erie preferred	52⅝	52⅝	100
Lake Shore	74½	74¼	5,300
Wabash	39⅜	38½	9,450
North-western	64¼	62⅞	12,850
North-western preferred	95¼	94⅞	2,050
Mil. and St. Paul	49¼	48⅝	7,500
Mil. and St. Paul pref.	89⅞	89½	3,800
Pittsburg	96½	96	270
Del., Lack. and Western	58	56⅝	18,525
New-Jersey Central	49¾	48½	20,900
Del. and Hudson Canal	49½	48⅜	778
Morris and Essex	91½	90¾	2,220
Michigan Central	81⅛	80⅛	2,780
Illinois Central	87¼	87	600
Union Pacific	75	74	2,200
Kansas Pacific	59¾	58¼	1,300
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	53½	51	4,710
Iron Mountain	28⅝	28¼	1,600
Mo., Kan. & Texas	18	16⅝	2,600
C., C. & Ind. Central	7½	6½	900
Hannibal & St. Joseph	22⅝	20¼	15,975
Han. & St. Joseph pref.	44¾	42⅜	7,100
Ohio & Mississippi	15⅛	14⅞	2,200
American District Tel.	64½	61	5,600
Western Union	114⅜	113	3,900
A. & P. Telegraph	42⅜	40¾	4,440
Pacific Mail	14⅞	14¼	4,480
I., C. & L.	4⅞	4⅜	1,100
Louisville and Nashville	58⅜	58	450
St. L., K. C. & N.	16	15¼	1,200
St. L., K. C. & N. pref.	42½	42¼	1,550
Sutro Tunnel	4¾	4⅛	1,900
Chesapeake & Ohio	7⅞	7	1,870
C. & O. 1st preferred	13⅜	12⅞	420
Mar. & Cin. 1st pref.	8	6½	1,600
N. Y. Elev. R. R.	197	195	1,141
San Francisco	11	11	100
San Francisco, pref.	12¼	12	200
San Francisco pref. 1st.	24⅜	24⅜	100
Total sales			179,804

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	124½	126½
United States 6s, 1880, registered	106⅞	107⅛
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	106⅞	107⅛
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅝	107¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅝	107¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅞	104
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅞	104
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	108⅛	108⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅞	108
United States 4s, 1907, registered	103⅜	103½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	103⅜	103½

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	486½@ ..	487½@487¾
Demand	490 @ ..	489 @489½
Cable transfers	490½@ ..	489¾@490¼
Commercial	.. @ ..	485½@486½
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	487 @488
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	514⅜@516¼	515⅝@517½
Demand	511¼@513¾	512⅛@515
Cable transfers	511¼@ ..	512⅛@ ..
Commercial	.. @ ..	518¾@520
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	517½@518¾
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	514⅜@516¼	515⅝@517½
Demand	511¼@513¾	513⅛@515
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	515 @516¼	520 @521¼
Demand	513⅛@515	516¼@518¾
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	95¼@95¾	95 @95⅜
Demand	96⅛@96¼	95⅞@96
Commercial	.. @ ..	94⅞@95¼
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	94⅞@95¼

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges..........$82,002,915
Balances..........2,913,218

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 22.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	120½	121
United Railroads of New-Jersey	142	142½
Pennsylvania Railroad	36¼	36¾
Reading Railroad	19⅞	20
Lehigh Valley Railroad	37½	38
Catawissa Railroad preferred	44	46
Northern Pacific Railroad	13⅛	13¼
Northern Pacific Railroad preferred	39⅞	40
Northern Central Railroad	17½	18
Lehigh Navigation	31⅞	32¼
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	5⅜	5⅞
Hestonville Railway	16¼	16½
Central Transportation	44¼	44½

Attention is invited to the notice printed elsewhere requesting holders of the consolidated first mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company to subscribe without delay to the agreement prepared in pursuance of the resolutions of the recent bondholders' meeting, enabling the Trustees and Receivers to comply with Judge Harlan's decision requiring the reduction of the bonded debt. The agreement is ready for execution at the office of the Union Trust Company.

The advertisement of La Confiance Insurance Company of Paris, France, which appears in our advertising columns, shows that the company has a cash capital of 2,400,000f. and a net surplus of 4,157,951f. Messrs. Monroe & Mulville, of No. 155 Broadway, are the general agents for the United States.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 22.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	22½	Julia Consolidated	4
Alta	7¾	Justice	3¾
Belcher	5½	Mexican	37⅜
Best and Belcher	18¾	Northern Belle	8
Bullion	6⅞	Ophir	36¾
California	6⅞	Overman	8
Chollar	6⅞	Raymond and Ely	3
Consolidated Virginia	6⅞	Savage	13⅜
Crown Point	5⅜	Sierra Nevada	15⅝
Eureka Consolidated	17⅞	Union Consolidated	75¼
Exchequer	3	Yellow Jacket	13⅞
Gould and Curry	10	Bodie	21
Grand Prize	2½	Potosi	8
Hale and Norcross	14¼	Imperial	1¼

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1879.

☞ FOUR PER CENT. CIRCULAR, NO. 6.

The demand for our circulars almost equals the demand for the 4 per cent. bonds, so universal is the interest in the subject of investment in Government bonds. Of each one we have been compelled to order and issue from 5,000 to 10,000 to satisfy the eager inquiries from investors; and, although only three days have elapsed since the issue of the last, we are so besieged for the latest information, and so many new questions are daily arising, that we are compelled to issue another, in order to save time and satisfy inquiries. From friends, investors, and the public generally, constantly come the queries, Are not the 4 per cents. too high? Won't they decline again after awhile? Shall we not do better by waiting? Will not business revive and make money scarce? Will not something happen, for us who have waited to invest our money in "Fours" or to exchange our called bonds to put down the market price to our figure? May not some miracle happen whereby we, the holders of $200,000,000 called bonds, can all supply ourselves out of $25,000,000 "Fours," without raising their market price? Won't the great European markets and investors, with cash in their hands, wait awhile, hoping to buy on more favorable terms? What are we, the National Banks, going to do with our $40,000,000 of called bonds still in the Banking Department? Can we afford to wait until our called bonds mature, and then pay three, four, or five per cent. difference, or retire our circulation and lose the interest on the Four per Cents, which, as a basis for circulation, would be almost clear profit? How high will the Four per Cents go? Do you really think our credit has reached the basis of a three-and-a-half per cent. bond at par? What does London want of our long Four per Cents at a premium, when they can get their own three per cent. Consols at a little under par? To what price must our Four per Cents advance before the income will be reduced to the income received from British Consols? Can we not do better next week, or next month, or next Fall, or next year? All these questions, and hundreds of others, are asked over and over every day.

One answer is certain, and that is, that if "Fours" were not wanted all these questions would not be asked; and another is, if the supply of "Fours" was unlimited no such intense anxiety would exist. Since 1870 the Government has had its hundreds of millions of bonds for all comers. Now they are all out, and investors have only to feed on each other; this simple fact tells the whole story. Every year produces its surplus income of hundreds of millions—the Government itself is paying out for interest on its bonds an average of nearly two millions a week; the national banks as much more; the railroads as much more; the savings banks, insurance and trust companies as much more; States, counties, towns, and villages as much more; the products of the land, of the forest, of the mines double and treble this amount, while all the varied industries of the land are swelling the grand total. All this national wealth underlies the credit of the Government, which issues its bonds running a generation and a half, free of all taxation, and pays four per cent. per annum interest, returning the principal at maturity.

With all this competition for the bonds, and no more supply, can they remain at one fixed price, and, if not, will they go up or down?

In reply to the questions put to us we would say, first—we do not think the Four per Cents too high until their income is reduced below three and a half per cent., and this figure is, with present amount of accrued interest, 100.25; and, second—we do not think investors will do better by waiting. We do not think holders of called bonds will gain anything but experience by waiting. We think the European markets and cash customers will soon hold all the remaining supply. We know that every family North, East, South, and West must and will soon put part of their savings into Four per Cents for safety from the thousand and one perils that beset investments in every other direction. We know that the Four per Cents are equal in income to the British Consols until they advance to over 18 per cent. premium. We know that the large amounts recently bought of the Government by the National Bank of Commerce and the First National Bank and their associates are nearly all exhausted. We believe if the price of the balance was advanced to 5 per cent. premium it would make little difference in the demand.

We do not forget that a few months ago we placed the fives and sixes of 1881 at the top of the list; neither do we forget that the Government has since knocked away the barrier between them and danger of redemption at maturity, by doing in four months what it then appeared would be good work for as many years.

As this may be the last circular we shall issue before the Four per Cents are all gone, we would take this occasion to thank the press and many friends for their cordial words of cheer in this undertaking to market the "last of the Four per Cents." Respectfully,

FISK & HATCH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and assist with the washing in private family; City reference. Call at No. 1,239 3d-av., between 76th and 77th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber-work and washing, assist in waiting, or children; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 187 West 31st-st., corner 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; willing and obliging; will assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 302 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with ironing; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 301 East 36th-st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING, or as Chamber-maid and Waitress.—Willing to assist with any work. Call at No. 72 East 54th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant girl; first-class reference; City or country. Address E. P., Box No. 292 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress or take care of children; seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 145 West 48th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—GOOD City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 217 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do fine washing and chamber-work; best City references. Call at No. 62 East 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BEST City reference.—Call, from 9 to 12, at 673 6th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A LADY would like to find places for two girls, one as cook; assist with washing; other as chamber-maid and laundress; together or separately; City or country. Call, for two days, at present employer's, No. 28 West 46th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; EXcellent baker; makes nice desserts; will do little plain washing; City or country; City reference. Address T., Box No. 319 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS French, English, and American cooking; fully competent in all branches; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG DANISH WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; small private family in country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 143 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; GOOD COOK; excellent baker; assist with washing; neat, tidy, clean girl for private family; good City reference. Call at No. 239 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY EXPERIENCED PERSON AS GOOD cook; excellent baker; will do plain washing in private family; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 346 East 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER; can do all kinds of cooking; City or country; several years' best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in private family; country preferred; first-class City reference. Call at No. 60 East 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; is willing to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 158 West 51st-st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 222 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily; would also wash if required; good reference. Call at No. 139 West 28th-st., in bakery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILLING TO assist with washing; no objections to the country. Call at No. 17 East 52d-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron for a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 337 4th-av., Studio Building.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; IS AN EXCELLENT baker. Call at 8 West 47th-st., present employer.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK AND ASsist with washing; City reference. Call at 71 2d-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker and milliner, a few more customers; all the latest styles; old suits made over equal to new; terms, $5, and upward. Call at No. 454 4th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS; WILL GO out by the day; reference. Call, for three days, at No. 56 4th-av., in store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker by day or week in private families; terms, $1 25. Call at No. 437 1st-av.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAdies' hair-dresser a few more engagements at $1 50 per week; good hours. Call or address No. 684 6th-av., near 39th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do house-work and take care of children; first-class City reference. Call at No. 402 6th-av., two flights.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL in private family; excellent chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 252 West 28th-st., rear house, first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in an Israelite private family; City or country. Call at No. 565 3d-av., in grocery.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very competent dress-maker; best City reference. Address L. S., Box No. 316 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent woman to take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; make herself useful; best City reference. Call at No. 497 7th-av., grocery store.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman; understands hair-dressing; would assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Address C. M., Box 256 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress or as chamber-maid; City or country; in private family; best City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 319 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; understands puffing, fluting, and polishing in best style; City or country; best City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 312 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; best reference from her last place, from which she advertises. Apply at No. 16 West 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in private family; best City reference from last place. Address A. C., Box No. 276 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Seen, two days, at No. 230 West 41st-st., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 308 East 44th-st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AND ASsist in chamber-work; City or country; for Summer. Call at present employer's, No. 24 West 58th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO to Europe, with a good family, or any other place; can take care of a baby or growing children or wait on an invalid; understands her business; good reference. Call at No. 616 East 26th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL CAPABLE TO CARE growing children; good operator; or would do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 211 East 59th-st., ring bell.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL; can do plain sewing; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City references. Call at No. 248 West 30th-st., in store.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan as experienced infant's nurse; could take entire charge of children deprived of maternal care; City or country. Call at No. 237 East 59th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE FOR young children; prefer the care of a baby; country no objection; City reference. Call at 263 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO take care of children; do up-stairs work; willing and obliging; best reference. Call at 303 East 22d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL AS INfant's or children's nurse; City or country; best City reference. Call at 128 West 30th-st., one flight.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR ATTEND on lady; no objections to travel. Call at present employer's, No. 235 West 48th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; WOULD ASSIST with chamber-work or plain sewing; best City reference; no postal cards. Call at 437 1st-av., near 25th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; assist with grown children or chamber-work; understands dress-making; operates; City or country. Call, two days, at No. 57 West 12th-st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS; cut and fit for children; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 154 West 37th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS in a first-class private family. Apply at 254 5th-av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day to wash, iron, or house-clean. Call at No. 227 East 46th-st., Room No. 13.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH BUTler; can take full charge of the dining-room; a private family preferred; can furnish seven years' first-class City reference; no objections to the country. Address E. R., care E. Victor, No. 57 West 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—BY A MAN AND wife (French); can give the highest references; six years in their last place in New-York. Address M. P., No. 50 West 16th-st.

BUTLER OR VALET.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to find a position in either capacity for a man who lived in his service, and whom he can highly recommend. Apply at No. 394 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class, careful, stylish City or country driver; willing, obliging, temperate and honest, as former or late employers will certify, seven years' best City reference. Call or address J., No. 43 West 52d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—UNDERSTANDS treatment and care of horses, carriages, &c.; strictly attentive to his duties; willing to be useful around the place; superior City reference; City or country. Address T. D., Box No. 201 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO PROcure a place for her coachman, who lived with the family for five years; is married; no incumbrance; willing and obliging; generally useful; strictly temperate; no objection to country. Address Faithful, Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By a man and wife, without family; City or country; small wages; best of City reference. Address Smith, Box No. 280 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COLORED man, who thoroughly understands his business; good City reference; no objection to the country. Address C. R., Box No. 309, *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend very highly; strictly sober. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 287 Madison-av., or address Coachman.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant man; at liberty on account of family giving up stable; no objection to country; good careful driver; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, William, No. 30 East 29th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WILL BE found willing and obliging; thoroughly understands both branches in every respect; 5 years' recommendations from his employer; wages, $15 per month. Address C. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND a place for his coachman, whom he can fully recommend in every respect. Inquire at Martin & Smith's, No. 50 Wall-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROughly understands the business in every respect; is willing and obliging; City or country; has excellent City reference. Call or address P. M., 30 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS in all branches; country preferred; good City reference. Address G. M., Box No. 295 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a single man; understands the general work about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address R., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; can furnish reference from last employer for more than eight years. Call or address J. G., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, ware-rooms, 5th-av., corner 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY MARRIED man; small family; will be recommended by present and former employers. Call or address M. Crane, No. 18 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE, sober man; a good, careful driver and first-class groom; willing to make himself useful; is well recommended. Call or address S. L., No. 18 West 45th-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A GERMAN (age 26) of good appearance, with best references. Address H. L., No. 118 West 50th-st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; BY A FRENCHMAN; country preferred; hotel or private family; first-class City reference. Address D. L., 116 East 28th-st.

JANITOR OR LIGHT PORTER.—BY A TEMperate, honest, industrious man, and possessing references for such. Address Janitor, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND rubber to take care of an invalid; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address J. H. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.—BY A YOUNG MAN (English;) good references. Address A. C. K., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

PORTER, OR TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALly Useful.—Understands janitor's work; reference from last employer. Address S. H. P., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, or No. 386 17th-st., South Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN IN ANY capacity; can give good reference. Address A. H. S., No. 81 West Houston-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 18; can drive, take care of horse, and milk. Address J. Pritchard, No. 224 West 19th-st.

VALET.—BY A SINGLE MAN (PROTESTANT, Swiss,) as valet or waiter in a private family; has good reference from present and former employers. Call or address Pierre, at present employer's, No. 11 West 20th-st.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and education as valet to party traveling; best City references. Address Reliable, Box No. 267 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED MAN in private family; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; first-class City reference. Address, for two days, J. A. B., Box No. 267 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A Frenchman; speaks English; will be well recommended by present employer. Address, for two days, F. M., Box No. 277 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER; THOroughly understands his business; private family; good reference. Address Auguste Jourdan, No. 150 East 42d-st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-class head waiter in a hotel; good City reference. Address G. W. H., Box No. 325 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITer in private family; has best City reference from last place. Address Jos., Box No. 302 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A NEAT YOUNG COLORED MAN in a private family; can give five years' reference from one place and also good reference from last place; willing and obliging. Address E. R. B., 343 Madison-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY OF 30 YEARS of age to take charge of a gentleman's house and family; his wife is an invalid; there are no small children. Address H. A., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LAD JUST LEAVING school to take care of a simple set of books. Address (in handwriting) Rooms Nos. 9 and 10, Everett's Hotel, No. 93 Barclay-st.

WANTED—ONE SALESMAN IN EACH STATE to sell our goods; salary $1,000 a year. TRIUMPH MANUFACTURING CO., No. 116 Monroe-st., Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The final examination of the classes for the year will begin at 9:30 A. M. on MONDAY, MAY 19.

The examination of candidates for admission will begin on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, at 9:30 A. M.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The annual examination of the classes will begin on MONDAY, MAY 19, at 10 A. M.

Candidates for admission to any of the five regular courses, viz.: Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Palæontology, Analytical and Applied Chemistry, will present themselves at 9:30 A. M. on FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, AT 10 A. M.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

Forty-ninth-st., Madison and 4th avs.

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON, SUCCESSOR AND FORMER PARTNER OF THE LATE MISS HAINES.

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will reopen her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children at No. 10 Gramercy Park, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, Boys' Class and Kindergarten OCT. 1.

Mademoiselle de JANON will be assisted by the same corps of teachers who have contributed to give the school efficiency and value, and she earnestly solicits the continuance of the patronage so generously bestowed in past years.

SCHOOL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 23, at 11 o'clock, at No. 167 Madison-av., a large assortment of first-class school Desks, Chairs, Benches, Blackboard, Maps, &c., all in good order and well worth attention.

$60 PER QR.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes; no extras but music; open during Summer. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

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SUMMER STUDIES.—MISS YOUNG RESPECTfully invites the attention of parents and guardians to the superior facilities afforded by the American and Foreign Teachers' Agency for the procurement of tutors and governesses by families going abroad or into the country.

Parents wishing their sons prepared for the Fall examinations, or their daughters continued in music, French, or other studies, can be suited with graduates of any of our leading colleges or universities. Call on or address Miss M. J. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, No. 23 Union-square, New-York.

PRIVATE TUTOR—ALL BRANCHES, INCLUDing French and music, desires engagement. Address Box No. 432, Princeton, N. J.

A HIGH-CLASS TEACHER GOING ABROAD to study will take charge of one or more pupils. Address L., care of President McCosh, Princeton, N. J.

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Theatrical, gymnasium, and rowing goods, in silk, worsted, and cotton.

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MME. TAYLOR'S PARISIAN MILLINERY, No. 12 West 24th-st.—Elegant trimmed hats and bonnets at $8 and upward to close out remainder of Summer stock.

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BANKERS,

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Buy and sell ON COMMISSION, for cash or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

United States 4 per cent. Bonds, and all other issues of the Government, bought and sold at market rates, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.

CALLED BONDS bought or exchanged on favorable terms.

Interest on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

CHARTERED 1822. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

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LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY.

Capital and surplus invested in Government securities.

PARTIES DEPOSITING MONEY WITH THIS INSTITUTION will receive INTEREST from date of deposit, and may make and withdraw the same at pleasure.

EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, AND OTHERS will be accorded every attention.

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G. P. FITCH, Secretary.

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THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 IN U. S. BONDS.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. Is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

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Buy and sell Exchange and Cable Transfers. Issue commercial and travelers' credits, available in any part of the world, through their agencies and correspondents.

New-York Agency:

Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, and 78 Cedar-st.

ATLANTA COTTON FACTORY

10 Per Cent. Bonds.

These bonds are a first and only mortgage of $150,000 on the entire property of the Company, valued at over $400,000.

Interest payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October, at the National City Bank of New-York.

Net earnings estimated at over $50,000 per annum.

TRUSTEES—Hon. FREEMAN CLARKE, of Rochester, N. Y., H. B. PLANT, of New-York City, and VINCENT R. TOMMY, of Atlanta, Ga.

A first-class investment security, of which a limited amount is offered for sale by

AMENT & YOUNG, No. 9 New-st.

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Bankers,

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DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK..........LONDON

Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

FIVE PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, May 13, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Brooklyn City Bonds:

$500,000

Five per Cent. Assessment Fund Bonds, payable April 20, 1882; Registered.

$500,000

Five per Cent. Sewerage Fund Bonds, payable May 20, 1882; Registered.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state the price offered and description of bonds desired.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if considered not for the interest of the City.

WM. G. STEINMETZ, Controller.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST.

Do a General Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1879.

The above-named railroad is now advertised to be sold on June 25 on foreclosure of the first mortgage bonds. The undersigned committee now hold eighty-five per cent. of both the Receivers' debt and first mortgage bonds. Such other holders of Receivers' debt and first mortgage bonds as desire to co-operate with us, and thus receive the expected benefits of a purchase of the mortgaged premises at such sale, must deposit their holdings with the committee, at the Third National Bank, No. 20 Nassau-st., on or before June 10, 1879.

O. S. Williams,	W. G. Whitney,	H. Amy,
Fred. P. James,	E. Livingston,	W. H. Nesmith, Jr.
Theo. Houston,	Edwin Parsons,	C. H. Jordan.

C. N. JORDAN, Chairman.

N. A. COWDREY, Secretary.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD NEW FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF REORGANIZATION, No. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1879.

Transfer-books of the PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES for the New First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds will close on WEDNESDAY, May 21, inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on WEDNESDAY, June 4, proximo. An interest dividend of THREE per cent. on the New First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, to be issued under the agreement of reorganization, &c., dated Oct. 1, 1876, will be paid to the parties entitled thereto by the Committee of Reorganization, at this office, on and after MONDAY, June 2, proximo, said dividend being in lieu of the semi-annual coupon for the same amount due June 1, 1879, on the said New First Mortgage Bonds.

A. B. DAY, Secretary.

COLEMAN BENEDICT & CO.,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

NO. 98 BROADWAY.

Stocks, Railroad Bonds, Governments, and all Securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange bought and sold, either for investment or on margin, in lots to suit, on commission only.

COLEMAN BENEDICT, JAS. McGOVERN, Jr.

Member New-York Stock Exchange.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,500,000, gold.

NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 62 WALL-ST.

Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers. Issues commercial and travelers' credits. Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on the 4th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. E. K. EARLING, President.

A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The bondholders' agreement, prepared in pursuance of the resolutions of the recent bondholders' meeting, for the purpose of enabling the Trustees and Receivers and the committee to take the necessary measures for complying with the decision of Judge Harlan, requiring the reduction of the absolute bonded indebtedness to $15,821,000, and thereby preserving the lease and the guaranty of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in force for the benefit of the bondholders, is now in readiness for execution and deposit of the bonds thereunder with the Union Trust Company, who will issue transferable receipts therefor. Copies of the agreement will be found at the office of that company, or of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall-st.

Bondholders are earnestly requested to make no delay in subscribing the agreement and depositing their bonds, it being very important that as many as possible shall come in prior to the further argument which is to take place at Chicago on Monday, June 2, in relation to the time, manner, and conditions of a decree for payment by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the back rental.

It is of the utmost importance to you that the lease and guaranty shall be kept in force. Without it your only reliance would be upon the net earnings of the road, and these during the last four years, according to the sworn accounts of the lessees, filed in court, have been less than the current interest upon the sectional bonds, which are prior to the consolidated first mortgage.

The new bondholders' agreement to which subscriptions are now required, does not call for any present cash payment, nor subject the additional bonds which may be now deposited under it to any future cash assessment.

The committee, in their exertions hitherto, which, in connection with the action of the Trustees and Receivers, have resulted in bringing the matter into its present favorable condition and greatly raised the price and value of the bonds, have been supported by the co-operation of only about four and a half millions of the bonds, subscribers to the old agreement.

The committee deem it fair to give notice that in such proceedings and arrangements as they may adopt from this time forth they will not feel themselves bound morally, any more than legally, to consult the interests or concern themselves as to the fate of those of you who may now choose to hold back from subscribing the agreement and depositing your bonds, thereby refusing to bear your fair share of the burdens which properly belong to all of you alike.

It is necessary that subscriptions to the new agreement shall be made as well by those bondholders who are as by those who are not subscribers to the old bondholders' agreement of Nov. 5, 1875, the former to present their receipts to be exchanged for receipts subjecting them likewise to the new agreement.

Second mortgage bondholders, desiring to subscribe, must do so before the 1st of June, their bonds to be deposited with the Gallatin National Bank.

R. T. WILSON, }
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, } Committee.
ADRIAN ISELIN. }

May 21, 1879.

UNITED STATES BONDS

OF ALL ISSUES

Bought and Sold.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

IOWA CENTRAL R. R. 1ST MTGE. BONDS.
IOWA CENTRAL R. R. 2D MTGE. BONDS.
LOUISIANA & MISSOURI RIVER R. R. 3D MTGE. BONDS.
ST. CHARLES BRIDGE 1ST MTGE. BONDS.
ST. LOUIS, COUNCIL BLUFFS & OMAHA 1ST MTGE. BONDS.

P. J. GOODHART, Banker,

NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PURCHASE, at par and accrued interest to date, the following coupons due Jan. 1, 1879:

Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company First Mortgage.

Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company Second Mortgage.

Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company First Mortgage. A. ISELIN & CO.,

New-York, May 19, 1879. No. 48 Wall-st.

WANTED.

Erie and Pittsburg Guaranteed Bonds.
Wisconsin Central Bonds.
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Bonds.
Chi., St. Paul and Minneapolis Bonds, Stocks, and Scrip.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Securities.

By F. J. TROWBRIDGE, Banker and Broker, No. 27 Wall-st. and No. 5 Broad-st., Drexel Building.

ALL DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS, City and County Bonds; also, all New-Jersey and choice Western city, county, and town bonds paying interest promptly, and insurance stocks, wanted by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1879.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held at the office of the company in the City of New-York on Tuesday, the 13th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:

ABIEL A. LOW,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,	THOMAS CORNELL,
JAMES M. HALSTED,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,	ROBERT S. HONE,
THOMAS DICKSON,	JAMES ROOSEVELT,
LEVI P. MORTON.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the board,

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, PIER FOOT CANAL-ST., N. R., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1879.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the office of the company, pier foot of Canal-st., North River, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of May, 1879, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer-books of the company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Thursday, the 22d of May, 1879, at three (3) o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Thursday, the 29th of May, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. W. MANDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., NO. 55 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office on MONDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be kept open one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from 23d inst. to June 3, both inclusive. J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 140 TO 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of this company will be held at its office as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 2, 1879.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon, and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M.

ISAAC F. LLOYD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, 22d May, 1879.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE LOUISVILLE Bridge Company, maturing June 1, 1879, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.

SAUCES, &C.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of the GENUINE

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

It imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD JOINTS, GAME, &c.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

Sold and used throughout the world.

TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BENEFIT IN HAVING A BOTTLE WITH THEM.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

Agents for

LEA & PERRINS,

No. 9 College-place and No. 1 Union-square, NEW-YORK.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of Low and Half-Low Grates for either hard or soft coal, with dumping and shaking attachment. Brass open Fire-places, with andirons and basket grates for wood fires. Brass Fenders, Fire Sets, and Coal Hods of antique and modern designs.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Estimates given to builders, contractors, and architects.

J. S. CONOVER & CO.,

Nos. 256 and 258 Canal-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell 100,000 tons SCRANTON COAL

At Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSEY HOUSE.—Ladies' private office; diamonds, watches, laces, &c., bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The announced sales at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, May 22, were disposed of as follows:

A. H. Muller & Son, under direction of the Trustees, sold the following described City real estate: Two three-story brick houses, with lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 53 and 54 Varick-st., east side, south of Leighton, sold for $9,050 each, to Edward H. Eoets, and the four-story brick store, with lot 21 by 73.3, No. 7 Pine-st., south side, east of Broadway, sold for $32,500, to William F. Douglas, Trustee. Also, foreclosure sale, John M. Dowers, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following-named real estate: Two lots, together in size 50.11 by 100 on 134th-st., north-east corner of 133d-st., sold for $2,500, to J. R. Hewson; two lots, each 25 by 100, on 134th-st., east side, adjoining above, sold for $975 each, to Leopold Friedman; one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 133d-st., north side, 100 feet east of 12th-av., sold for $1,000, to same buyer; eight lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 133d-st., north side, adjoining above, sold for $7,200, to J. M. Knox, plaintiff's attorney; four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 134th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 12th-av., sold for $2,900, to same purchaser; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 134th-st., south side, adjoining above, sold for $1,450, to J. H. Hewson; one lot, 25 by 99.11, adjoining, sold for $730, to Leopold Friedman; one lot, 25 by 99.11, adjoining, sold for $725, to John Rose; three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 134th-st., north side, 125 feet east of 12th-av., sold for $2,100, to A. Lawrence; three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 134th-st., north side, adjoining above, sold for $2,165, to Leopold Friedman; one lot, 25 by 99.11, adjoining above, sold for $725, to J. H. Hewson; two lots, 25 by 99.11, adjoining above, sold for $750, to John Ross; one lot, 25 by 99.11, adjoining, sold for $750, to Leopold Friedman, and one lot, 25 by 99.11, adjoining, sold for $800, to J. M. Knox, plaintiff's attorney.

Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick house, with lot 30 by 100, No. 134 Attorney-st., east side, 130 feet north of Rivington-st., for $11,000, to James H. Fisk, Receiver of the [illegible] Savings Bank, plaintiff.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Sands F. Bendell, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 21.5 by 100 by 20 by 30 by 70, No. 24 Minetta-lane, north side, 90 feet east of 6th-av., for $2,500, to Henry Honidge, plaintiff.

William Kennelly sold, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, the building, with lot 20.4 by 60, No. 15 Renwick-st., east side, 160.6 feet north of Canal-st., for $4,125, to R. C. Fielding.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Charles T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame factory and two lots, each 25 by 98.9, No. 207 to No. 211 West 41st-st., north side, 125 feet west of 7th-av., for $10,000, to John Phillips. Also, partition sale, D. A. Casserly, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25.3 by 100, on 3d-av., south-east corner of 95th-st., for $6,500, to M. Pallister, and three lots, each 25.2 by 100, on 3d-av., east side, adjoining above, sold for $12,800, to Charles Johnson.

The advertised sale by Winans & Davies, of four acres of land, bounded by Hudson River, 14th-av., 215th and 216th sts., was adjourned to May 29.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, May 21.

[illegible]

LEASES RECORDED.

34th-av., No. 808; Christian Heckel to Philip Baker, 4 years ... $720

18th-st., West, No. 220; Hiram Nott to Joseph Phelan, 5 years ... 1,300

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

[illegible]

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST.—MAGNIFICENT full-size dwelling; a bargain. [illegible]

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., CORNER ABOVE 34TH-ST.—Elegant extra wide house and lot. [illegible] L. J. CARPENTER, Nos. 56 and 58 East 23d-st., Young Men's Christian Association Building.

FOR SALE—HARLEM, 5TH-AV., 126TH AND 125th sts., elegant new three-story and basement houses; [illegible] C. WELDE, owner, on premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN NEW-YORK—A fine three-story brick house on [illegible] OWNER, Box No. 2,687 New-York Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS IN NEW building, No. 119 Bowery, suitable for any business. Apply to W. E. CARPENTER, No. 129 Grand-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANHATTAN Sugar Refinery, No. 251 South, extending through to Water-st. [illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st. [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT AT [illegible] J. C. CLINTON, No. 251 Broadway, Room No. 1.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR LEASE (furnished, for season or year) [illegible] OWNER, Post Office Box No. 1,133.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GERMANTOWN, N. Y.—Beautiful residence on the Hudson [illegible] WM. ELLIS, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A SUPERB COUNTRY SEAT!!

[illegible] V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL-ON-THE-HUDSON—THE Verplanck Homestead, known as Mount Gulian, about 15 minutes' drive from Fishkill Station [illegible] E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 1,130 Broadway.

NEWPORT, R. I.—A COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED residence, containing 15 rooms, with stable, laundry, and well-shaded grounds [illegible] JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., Bond Building, Wall-st., New-York.

AT GARRISONS, OPPOSITE WEST POINT—TO rent for the Summer, a very desirable country place [illegible] E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALL modern improvements [illegible]

SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.—TO LET [illegible] No. 195 New-York Times Office.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE TO LET FOR the Summer, located in the village of Lenox, Mass. Apply to Miss E. WILLIAMS, Lenox, Berkshire County, Mass.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN	TUESDAY, May 27, 10 A. M.
WYOMING	TUESDAY, June 3
ARIZONA	TUESDAY, June 10
NEVADA	TUESDAY, June 24
WISCONSIN	TUESDAY, July 1

[illegible] CABIN PASSAGE [illegible] INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] REPUBLIC ... Friday, May 23 ... GERMANIC ... Saturday, May 31 ... ADRIATIC ... Thursday, June 5 [illegible] R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

STATE OF VIRGINIA ... Thursday, May 29. STATE OF GEORGIA ... Thursday, June 12. [illegible] AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN ... Saturday, May 24. CITY OF MONTREAL ... Thursday, May 29. CITY OF RICHMOND ... Saturday, June 7. CITY OF CHESTER ... Saturday, June 14. CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Thursday, June 19. [illegible] JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre. [illegible] LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN. [illegible] OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. [illegible] HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG. [illegible] KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

[illegible] PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

[illegible] Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SATURDAY, May 24. Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, WEDNESDAY, June 4. [illegible] WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year. [illegible]

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

GALLIA	WEDNESDAY, May 28
ALGERIA	WEDNESDAY, June 4
BOTHNIA	WEDNESDAY, June 11
ABYSSINIA	WEDNESDAY, June 18

[illegible] CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON. FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. [illegible] F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

[illegible]

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M. Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA ... SATURDAY, May 24. Steamer GULF STREAM ... WEDNESDAY, May 28.

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. [illegible] JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents [illegible]

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.

[illegible] C. D. OWENS, General Agent, No. 315 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. CITY OF SAVANNAH ... Sat., May 24. GATE CITY ... Wednesday, May 28. [illegible]

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ. [illegible] F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT. [illegible] JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE. [illegible] FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing May 12, 1879. [illegible]

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name, THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD. [illegible] JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD, WEST SIDE LINE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REBUILDING OF THE RAILROAD STRUCTURE, THE MORRIS-STREET STATION WILL BE CLOSED ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879. E. STEWART, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD. [illegible]

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. [illegible] CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent. ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent.

HARLEM RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT [illegible] THEODORE WARLER, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOMES ON THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD. [illegible] General Passenger Agent, No. 145 Broadway.

Are You Going into the Country?

HOME JOURNAL,

OUT TO-DAY, Has LIST OF SUMMERING-PLACES [illegible] MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO., No. 3 Park-place, N. Y.

THE RENOVO HOTEL,

RENOVO, CLINTON COUNTY, PENN. [illegible] WM. R. DUNHAM, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN RETREAT. [illegible]

BLYTHEWOOD.—THIS SELECT HOUSE, FIRST [illegible]

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG ISLAND. [illegible]

MANSION HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J. [illegible]

1824. FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON. 1879. CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE. [illegible]

"THE BELLEVUE,"

HIGHLAND BEACH, N. J. [illegible]

THE HOWLAND HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH. [illegible]

The West Point Hotel,

ON THE PARADE-GROUND, IN THE MILITARY POST. OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL, LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y. [illegible]

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y. [illegible] JAMES BUNYAN.

THE MAPLEWOOD, BETHLEHEM, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H. [illegible]

VANLOAN'S CATSKILL MOUNTAIN GUIDE [illegible] WALTON VAN LOAN, Catskill, N. Y.

PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J. [illegible]

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—PURE MOUNTAIN air [illegible]

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE. [illegible]

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND. [illegible]

ARLINGTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN. [illegible] E. T. WILSON.

ALL SUMMER RESORTS AND HOTELS advertise [illegible]

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE.—HIGHLAND Mills, N. Y. [illegible]

STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—EGBERT F. WATSON [illegible]

ELMER HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Will open June 10. WM. R. ELMER, Prop.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE [illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—A BREWSTER T-CART, IN PERFECT order. [illegible]

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRIEND PITTS, bankrupt. [illegible] SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES. The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. [illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NOS. 345 AND 347 5TH-AV.—ELEGANT [illegible]

IN A REFINED FRENCH (PARISIAN) FAMILY, nicely-furnished rooms [illegible]

ALCOVE AND OTHER AIRY SQUARE rooms [illegible]

SEA BATHING, BRIDGEHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND. [illegible] D. J. SMITH.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 362 WEST.—A large alcove and one medium-sized room [illegible]

NO. 62 WEST 46TH-ST.—FRONT ROOM [illegible]

TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., NO. 349 WEST.—[illegible]

NO. 34 EAST 26TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS [illegible]

NO. 6 WEST 20TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

NO. 33 WEST 42D-ST.—FRONTING PARK [illegible]

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., EAST, NO. 104.—[illegible]

NO. 239 WEST 38TH-ST.—FURNISHED OR [illegible]

NO. 8 EAST 33D-ST.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms [illegible]

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS [illegible]

NO. 337 5TH-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM [illegible]

NO. 46 WEST 38TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH OR without board [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLORS to let [illegible] No. 124 24th-st.

NO. 22 WEST 33D-ST.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE rooms will be vacated June 1; favorable terms to gentlemen.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant rooms can be had in Greenfield, Conn. [illegible]

LAKE MAHOPAC.—SUMMER BOARDING [illegible]

SHORTLIDGE'S SUMMER SCHOOL FOR young men and boys [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED—FOR FAMILY [illegible]

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD IN PARIS.—ONE OR TWO YOUNG ladies [illegible]

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

To BOSTON Via Providence Direct. A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. THE FAVORITE PALACE STEAMERS MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. RAY ALLEN, RHODE ISLAND, [illegible] L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER. [illegible]

HELEN. CAPT. THROCKMORTON. [illegible]

REOPENING OF THE ONE DOLLAR LINE TO BOSTON. [illegible]

ALBANY BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND [illegible]

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING [illegible]

NEW-HAVEN, MERIDEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, HOLYOKE, WHITE MOUNTAINS [illegible]

HO FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS. [illegible]

A—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY [illegible]

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY. [illegible]

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND the EAST. [illegible]

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. [illegible]

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE! HARRISON BOILER WORKS, PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible] JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., deceased, No. 10 North Merrick-st., Philadelphia.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WITH SOME capital [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR GENERAL [illegible]

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL OF [illegible] CHARLES THOMPSON, Box No. 108 Times Office.

ICE CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM—$1 PER GALLON, delivered [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MOORE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION Will take place at Academy of Music May 28, 1879. [illegible] MR. P. S. GILMORE; [illegible] RICHARD O'GORMAN, ESQ., [illegible] JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., LL.D., and R. H. STODDARD, Esq., [illegible] CHARLES P. DALY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, May 17, 1879. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received [illegible] ALEX. J. PERRY, Deputy Q. M. Gen'l.

PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1879. [illegible] M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

[illegible] C. P. MILLER, 1st Lieut. 4th Art., A. A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO.

[illegible] R. DuBARRY, Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

[illegible] H. E. CAMPBELL, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR ARTILLERY HORSES.

[illegible] L. C. EASTON, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

[illegible] JAMES B. QUINN, First Lt. C. of Eng., A. A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, May 17, 1879. [illegible] C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE, [illegible] SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED [illegible] W. A. ROEBLING, Chief Engineer.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. OPEN 7:30. BEGINS AT 8. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY Matinée at 2, Shakespeare's beautiful Pastoral Comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT, With Miss ADA CAVENDISH as ROSALIND. NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS, and An UNPARALLELED CAST.

WALLACK'S. MINIATURE PINAFORE. [illegible] by FORD'S MINIATURE PINAFORE COMPANY. [illegible]

PARK THEATRE. AIMEE'S LAST NIGHTS. [illegible] MLLE. MARIE AIMEE AND MAURICE GRAU'S NEW FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY. TO-NIGHT, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, AND TO-MORROW EVENING, [illegible] LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE. [illegible] ROSE MICHON, [illegible] "PRETTY AS A PICTURE." [illegible] MONDAY, LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE. TUESDAY, by request, LE PETIT DUC. WEDNESDAY, first time, LA MARJOLAINE. THURSDAY, last time, MME. FAVART. FRIDAY, first time in five years, LES BRIGANDS.

STANDARD THEATRE. LAST WEEK OF THE STANDARD PINAFORE. THE MOST ADMIRABLE ENTERTAINMENT Ever offered to a New-York audience. [illegible] MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AT 1:30.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE. TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY in

BABES IN THE WOOD.

MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock. IN PREPARATION, HORRORS.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. Broadway & 35th-st. OPEN EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAYS FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M. THE GREAT TANKS MAGNIFICENTLY FILLED. [illegible] STRANGE INHABITANTS OF THE DEEP. MANY OTHER LIVING CURIOSITIES. A pleasing performance daily at 2:30 and 8 P. M. Admission, 50 cents, children half-price.

NATIONAL

ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.

54th Grand Annual Exhibition.

Now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 31.

HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE. Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av. H. M. S. PINAFORE. Every evening at 8:15 P. M., and Saturday Matinée at 2. THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY. [illegible] THE NEW-YORK CHILDREN'S PINAFORE. 101 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN. 101

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. PATINITZA. [illegible] D. H. HARKINS [illegible] PATINITZA. PATINITZA. PATINITZA. [illegible] FIFTH PATINITZA MATINEE TO-MORROW at 2. [illegible] Reserved Seats, $1.

LAUGHING GAS!

DR. COLTON will give the SECOND EXHIBITION for LADIES ONLY, at the COOPER INSTITUTE, Great hall, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 24. Admission FREE. Doors open at 2; commence at 3 o'clock.

KOSTER & BIAL. [illegible] POPULAR CONCERTS EVERY EVENING. MATINEE EVERY SUNDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M. Musical Conductor ... RUDOLF BIAL [illegible] ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' OPERA-HOUSE. A GENUINE FUROR. SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS IN THE BROOK. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY. HARRIGAN and HART. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. THE MULLIGAN GUARD BALL. GRAND IN-TOE-NATURAL WALKING MATCH.

THE AMERICAN ART GALLERY. PERMANENT EXHIBITION and Loan Collection of Objects of Art. Kurtz Building, Madison-square. Open day and evening. R. E. MOORE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, CORNER 30TH-ST.—Last performance but two. Gorman's Original Philadelphia Church Choir Company. TO-NIGHT, benefit of Miss Stevenson. SATURDAY, benefit of Mr. Gorman. "Pinafore." Evening at 8. SATURDAY, Matinée at 2.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION OF NEW ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, ON SUNDAY, MAY 25.

Entrance tickets for morning service, and also vesper tickets, can now be had at No. 263 Mulberry-st., or at the Cathedral, 5th-av. and 50th-st.

MUSICAL.

The Best at the Lowest Price.

Combined with the use of first-class material and OUR STANDARD of workmanship.

Chickering Square, Upright, and Grand PIANOS.

Chickering & Sons, 130 Fifth-avenue, New-York. | 156 Tremont-street, Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VIGOR OF LIFE!

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS. AND BANDS,

Are self-applicable to any part of the body, for the speedy and effectual cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, LIVER COMPLAINT, KIDNEY DISEASE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, NERVOUSNESS, URINARY DISEASES, GENERAL ILL-HEALTH, WASTING DECAY, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, SPINAL DISEASES, INDIGESTION, AND OTHER CHRONIC AILMENTS.

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PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., No. 1164 Broadway, New-York. (Late of No. 212 Broadway.)

Physician of 40 years' experience in attendance.

Avoid bogus appliances claiming Electric qualities. Our pamphlet explains how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

CHOCOLAT—MENIER. PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878. Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOR.

CHOCOLAT—MENIER.—IN ½-lb. AND ¼-lb. Packets. For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT—MENIER.—AWARDED TWENTY-three PRIZE MEDALS. Consumption annually exceeds 17,000,000 lb.

CHOCOLAT—MENIER. PARIS, London, New-York. Sold Everywhere. Wholesale, Nos. 49, 51, and 53 Southwark-st., London.

SOILED BLANKETS CLEANSED LIKE new; Turkish rugs elegantly renovated. NAPHTHA RENOVATING WORKS, No. 30 East 14th-st.

GRAY, THE GREAT FORGER.

ON TRIAL FOR ONE OF HIS ALLEGED CRIMES.

HE IS ARRAIGNED IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—A SKETCH OF HIS CRIMINAL CAREER—HOW HE DUPED NEW-YORK BANKERS AND LONDON ARISTOCRATS.

William E. Gray, whose fame as a forger is spread in Europe as well as in this country, was placed on trial yesterday, before Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The indictment on which he is being tried charges him with having, on the 11th of December, 1869, hypothecated with the Mechanics' National Bank, of this City, for a call loan of $30,000, three altered New-York State bounty loan bonds. There are, however, a number of other indictments charging him with having given as collateral for loans from various bankers other altered bounty loan certificates, and United States 5-20 bonds, which had reached his possession through the medium of thieves. The prosecution is conducted by District Attorney Phelps, assisted by Mr. Charles H. Winfield, who has been appointed the representative of Attorney-General Schoonmaker. Ex-Judge William Fullerton and Frank H. Dupignac appear for the prisoner. William E. Gray is a tall, well-formed, good-looking man, with the indications in his face of a prompt and resolute mind. He is about 38 years of age. He acted yesterday as if he were merely an auditor of the proceedings in court, but watched everything that was done, and listened intently to the opening speech of District Attorney Phelps, and to the testimony of the witnesses. From time to time he turned to his counsel and seemed to call their attention to some detail of the case which they might not have observed. His life has been adventurous since the discovery of his forgeries. He is a son of the Rev. Edward H. Gray, who was formerly Chaplain of the United States Senate. He received a good education, and in his early manhood obtained a clerkship in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department in Washington. On leaving the Treasury Department he was given testimonials of skill as an accountant and of trustworthiness, and with them he came to this City, where he procured employment in the office of A. B. Dimock & Co. Having learned the ways of Wall-street, he entered into a partnership with one Thomas H. Platt to do a gold and stock brokerage business. The title of the firm was William E. Gray & Co. He did a good business, and gained the confidence of bank officers and private bankers. He was enabled, therefore, to get loans of large amounts of money on collateral, which collateral was not closely inspected by its acceptors. In November, 1869, he applied to Jay Cooke & Co. for a loan which was made to him on the security of United States 5-20 bonds. One of the members of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., while subsequently examining this collateral, found the bonds were part of a lot stolen a long time previously, of which duplicates had been issued by the Treasury Department. Gray was called on for an explanation, and he gave one in a manner so frank, apparently, that the suspicions aroused against him were at once allayed. He repaid the loan and took back the certificates, saying he would return them to a customer who had gone to Belize, Honduras, and would exact from the latter a full explanation as to where he got them. Jay Cooke & Co. said nothing about the affair, and Gray was thus given the opportunity to continue a series of fraudulent operations which were not discovered until over a month later.

On the afternoon of Dec. 10, 1869, Cashier Ellis, of the Bank of Commonwealth, looked over the securities left with him by depositors as security for overdrafts. He found three New-York State bounty loan certificates for $10,000 each credited to Gray. He thought it strange that a broker should have so much money invested in securities that are not bought for speculative purposes, and began an investigation to ascertain whether they were genuine or counterfeit. A number of experts pronounced them genuine, but Mr. Ellis was not satisfied, and applied to Mr. Redding, the transfer clerk of the Manhattan Bank, the agent of the State for the bounty loan certificates. Mr. Redding pronounced the certificates to have been forged. Gray was sent for and confronted by the officers of the Manhattan and Commonwealth Banks. He maintained his composure admirably, and answered readily every question put to him. He said he bought the certificates from Thomas H. Platt three days previously, and that if they were not genuine he had been duped. His coolness was so remarkable that the bank officers were afraid to have him arrested. They feared he would prove his innocence of fraudulent intention, and would then prosecute them for false imprisonment. He was allowed to depart, and all that was done by the bank officers was to have an advertisement published in the morning newspapers, warning the public that forged bounty loan certificates were on the market. The following day, Dec. 11, Gray busied himself in obtaining loans on forged securities. It was on that day he coolly pledged with the Mechanics' Banking Association bonds for $30,000 that were pronounced forgeries on the previous day. They were numbered 128, 139, and 134. They purported to have been issued for $10,000 each, and if they were genuine would have then had an aggregate market value of $33,000, as they were above par. Meanwhile an investigation had been made by his own broker into Gray's methods, and that broker, Eugene Finck, discovered enough to cause him to denounce his employer as a swindler. Detectives were sent to Gray's office, and to his home, but he had taken advantage of his opportunities, and had concealed himself. It was afterward discovered that he had obtained $310,000 on forged and stolen securities.

Gray did not leave this City at once. He remained in hiding here for over a week before he took a passage for Europe. Soon after arriving in London he began to play the part of a millionaire. He gained the acquaintanceship of British aristocrats, and spent his money freely in their company. Getting tired of living a life of elegant leisure, he engaged in business with one of his new friends. Detectives say he soon got into trouble with his partner, was accused of swindling him, and found a reason for leaving London. He then traveled on the Continent, from where he went to Texas. There he is said to have met Col. Fitzcharles McCarthy, the confidence operator, who was a person of considerable interest to the Police of this City two years ago. Dr. Collette, as Gray called himself in Texas, and McCarthy formed a plan to swindle British speculators, and journeyed together to London for the purpose of floating the bonds of a bogus mining corporation, entitled the "Wichita Copper Mining Company, limited." Before going to London, however, Gray paid several flying visits to this City, and escaped the eyes of the detectives. While he was in London, operating under the names James Smith, James Payne Morgan, and James Peabody Morgan, he was recognized as Gray, and was arrested and held for extradition. When Detective Sampson arrived in London with the requisition, the British Government refused to extradite Gray unless the United States Government would pledge itself that he should not be tried here for any other crime than that mentioned specifically in the requisition. Secretary of State Fish refused to give the required pledge, and Gray was discharged from custody. The British Government finally receded from the position it had taken, and gave orders for the arrest of Gray and two other American fugitives from justice. Gray heard of the orders, and fled to the Continent. He returned to London last June, however, and was arrested. Capt. Kealy went over with the requisition, and brought him back to this City. He was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions July 11, 1878, and pleaded not guilty.

In opening the case for the prosecution yesterday, District Attorney Phelps sketched the life of Gray, and referred to the fact that the prisoner had brought dishonor on his respected family, and belied the faith placed in him by some of the most eminent men of the country with whom he became intimate through the high standing of his father. Only two witnesses were examined yesterday, William H. Cox, a clerk of the Mechanics' Banking Association, and John H. Redding, the transfer clerk of the Manhattan Bank. Mr. Cox testified that Gray obtained the loan from the Mechanics' Banking Association on the three altered certificates, and Mr. Redding testified that the certificates were altered, new figures and names having been forged on them. An adjournment was taken about 2:30 in the afternoon until this morning on account of the inability of Mr. Fullerton to proceed with the case.

A PHYSICIAN WITHOUT HIS FEES.

A rather peculiar case came up yesterday, before Judge Ingersoll, in the Seventh District Court. Dr. Sumner A. Mason, who resides in East Sixty-second-street, brought suit against Mr. Edmond Waring, an architect, residing in Lexington-avenue, to recover a sum of $233 for professional services rendered to the defendant's wife during the latter part of 1876. Mr. Waring was worth over $100,000 at the time Dr. Mason rendered the service for which the suit is brought, but he says that his wife did not need any attendance, and refuses to pay the bill. Dr. Mason, however, says that during a part of the time he attended her she was quite sick, and confined to her room. Mr. Waring testified that the first time Dr. Mason was called into the house he was sent for by his wife who had struck him down with a bottle, and who, when she saw him insensible from the blow, became alarmed, and summoned Dr. Mason. After he recovered, he left the house and allowed her $275 for incidental expenses, besides paying the butcher's, grocer's, and baker's bills. He had never, he said, authorized Dr. Mason to render her any medical attendance, and did not believe that she needed any. The servants in the house appeared to be of the same opinion, and Susan Hubbs, the colored cook, went into fits of laughter at the suggestion of Mrs. Waring's illness. There are some points of law to be presented by counsel before Judge Ingersoll gives his decision.

A HOME FOR OLD GENTLEMEN.

The yearly festival of the Old Gentlemen's Unsectarian Home, No. 521 East One Hundred and Twentieth-street, was held yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the institution. The 36 venerable inmates and their friends were entertained with pleasant addresses by the Rev. Drs. Mandeville and Samson and Dr. George H. Mitchell. These were followed by a brief programme of music, the serving of refreshments, and a half hour of general conversation. The annual meeting of the officers was held on Monday last, when encouraging reports relative to the financial condition of the Home were received. The following were chosen to perform the duties of an Advisory Board: The Rev. Dr. George H. Mandeville, President; Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Vice-President; L. N. Jones, Treasurer, and Dr. George H. Mitchell. Free drives through Central Park and the breezy up-town avenues are given to the inmates daily in pleasant weather, two carriages being used expressly for the purpose. The Home was organized in February, 1876, and incorporated in October of the same year. The building is surrounded by well-cultivated grounds.

THE MAYOR'S NOMINATIONS.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE NEW "DEAL" WHICH WAS AFLOAT YESTERDAY.

A few of the supporters of Mayor Cooper asserted yesterday that he has not lost much by the coalition between the Tammany and Republican Aldermen which resulted in the rejection of John N. Hayward for President of the Tax Board and James Daly for Dock Commissioner. They maintained that he could still "capture" the Police Department. "If," said one of them, "the Governor should remove Gen. Smith, the Mayor could appoint his successor, who would, of course, be an Anti-Tammany Democrat. He could also prefer charges against Commissioner Wheeler, and if the Governor should approve of them, the Mayor could select a Republican to succeed him, who might possibly be favorable to his policy. In that case Mr. Cooper would have the majority of the board in his interest. We are likely to see lively times in a week or two." It has been suggested that the Mayor should withdraw the nomination of Mr. Hayward for Tax Commissioner, and name Mr. John D. Lawson for the position. The Republican and Anti-Tammany Aldermen would probably unite in confirming Mr. Lawson, and the Republican Party in this City would thus have a representative in the Board of Apportionment. Such a stroke of policy would, it is thought, break up the latest combination in the Common Council.

A MUSIC FIRM IN DIFFICULTIES.

FAILURE OF HORACE WATERS & SON—LIABILITIES ESTIMATED AT $60,000.

The firm of Horace Waters & Sons, dealers in pianos, organs, and sheet-music, No. 40 East Fourteenth-street, have made an assignment to Charles S. Fischer for the benefit of their creditors. Their liabilities are estimated at about $60,000, and their assets, including property now in their possession and outstanding debts, they believe will be sufficient to pay their creditors dollar for dollar and leave a surplus besides. The causes of the failure are the general falling off of business and bad debts, but especially the heavy rent they have had to pay for their establishment. The firm is composed of Horace Waters, Sr., the principal, and his two sons, Horace and Timothy L. Mr. Waters, Sr., said yesterday that he has been engaged in this business for 40 years, and three years ago he leased the building he now occupies for 10 years at $15,000 per year. The firm sold about $350,000 worth of stock there, principally to other dealers. Several of these subsequently failed, and business became more slack. Last December the firm decided to do a strictly cash business, and their creditors extended their paper, but times were so hard that they could not well pay the rent. A proposal was made to the landlords to reduce the rent to $10,000, and another to partly release the firm from the lease, the firm promising them to secure tenants for the store and basement at $6,000, while it would occupy the upper part of the building at $4,000, and further stated that unless some arrangement were made the Waterses would be obliged to make an assignment. The reply was a refusal, and a suit to recover arrears of rent. A judgment was obtained for $8,200, but the firm had made an assignment. The preferred creditors are Mrs. Annie Waters, $2,000, loaned to the firm in money; J. C. Fischer & Co., $7,220 92; J. P. Hale, $17,629 75; E. Gabler, $5,100; Shoninger & Co., of Connecticut, $6,880 75, and the Sterling Organ Company, of Derby, Conn., $6,087 50, and Hardmann & Co., $2,189 50. Mr. Waters added that he was willing to give up his private property to the creditors if the assets of the firm did not suffice.

LADY GRADUATES IN MEDICINE.

TEN DIPLOMAS CONFERRED BY THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The tenth annual commencement exercises of the Women's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary were held in the Union League Theatre last evening. The 10 young women graduates occupied the front row of seats, and the hall behind them was packed with their friends. On the platform sat the Faculty of the college and invited guests, and on a table in front of President Samuel Willets lay the 10 diplomas, to obtain which three years' labor had just been accomplished. The exercises were opened with music from a small orchestra, and then the members of the graduating class were called by name by Dr. Emily Blackwell, and as each was called she went on the platform, until all stood in front of the Faculty. They were Helen Walcott Bissell, Alice Beatrice Brill, Clara Anna Cox, Annie Sturgis Daniel, Cecelia Dean, Helen Marie De Witt, Alice Fitch Hascall, Anna Watson Kirk, Emma Berthie Smith, and Mary Smith West, all of this City. After taking upon themselves the obligations of their profession as pronounced by Dr. Blackwell, they received their diplomas from President Willets and returned to their seats. Then they were presented with flowers—baskets, bouquets, vases, wreaths, horseshoes—in such variety and profusion that they were literally half hidden beneath these floral testimonials from their friends. For nearly 15 minutes the ushers were busy bringing these tokens of love and esteem from an ante-room to where the graduates sat. The valedictory proved the most interesting feature of the exercises, and both as a composition and, in delivery, reflected great credit upon the valedictorian, Miss Helen Marie De Witt. Her descent from the platform to her seat was the signal for another ovation of flowers. A potpourri of "Pinafore" music separated the valedictory from the charge to the class read by Dr. Blackwell. This was followed by a long address from Mr. Aaron M. Powell, formerly editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, with which the exercises were closed. The Rev. Mr. Talmage was on the platform, and an address was expected from him, but the time would not allow.

TRIBULATIONS OF A TRAVELER.

MR. FLEISCHMAN'S SUIT AGAINST THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

The trial of the suit of Henry A. Fleischman against the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company, for $10,000 damages for injuries to the health and property of his family, was continued yesterday before Judge Choate, in the United States District Court. Dr. Eugene Lauer, surgeon of the steam-ship Hammonia, was examined for the defense, and testified that, in his opinion, Mr. Fleischman's son was affected with incipient small-pox at the time his isolation in the steward's cabin was advised and adopted; he believed now that it was a case of small-pox, and it was treated as usual on board the vessel; he remembered the incident of a rat being taken from some part of Mr. Fleischman's clothing, but did not himself take the rat from beneath Mr. Fleischman's coat. Witness did not vaccinate any person on board the ship after or before this case of contagion was developed. Herman Wendt, a passenger on the vessel during the voyage in question, testified that he had his wife and four children on board; that his children played with Mr. Fleischman's son for a day or two after leaving port; then it was noticed by the passengers that the Fleischman family did not appear among the other passengers, and the doctor told witness that they were sick, and that the children must be kept away from them; on the arrival of witness and his family at Hamburg three of his children were at once taken sick, with symptoms of fever, and severe swelling and ulceration of their tongues. They recovered in the course of a week. Mrs. E. F. Browne, who was also a passenger on the vessel, testified as to the general report on the vessel concerning the seclusion and sickness of the Fleischman family.

Dr. Moritz Carl Hermann, of Vienna, testified for the plaintiff that he had seen Mr. Fleischman's son in Vienna, three weeks after his arrival, and that in his opinion he had been suffering from a sort of varioloid or false small-pox. He admitted, however, that Mr. Fleischman had told him that there were several pustules on the child's body during his illness, but that the cicatrices disappeared within a week after the child's recovery. The case will be concluded to-day.

VALIDITY OF MARRIAGE BY A NOTARY.

On the 9th inst. a notary public named William Kuffner sent to the Bureau of Vital Statistics for record a certificate of a marriage which he had performed on April 26 between Otto Horr and Louisa New. As the statute does not authorize notaries public to solemnize marriages, the marriage was not recorded, and the certificate was referred to Col. William P. Prentice, the counsel to the Board of Health, for his opinion as what should be done with it. The counsel yesterday returned the document to Dr. Nagle with the following indorsement: "Respectfully returned. A notary cannot solemnize a marriage, nor can such a paper be properly recorded, and all such papers should be sent to the parties deceived who may suffer from such error." In accordance with this opinion, Dr. Nagle notified Henry Horr and Louisa New that their marriage could not be entered on the records of the department, as it had not been legally solemnized.

MILITARY PARADES.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, and the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, under command of Col. R. C. Ward, are to parade conjointly in this City to-morrow afternoon. The Twenty-second is to meet the Brooklyn regiment at the Wall-Street Ferry at 4 o'clock. The line of march will be through Wall-street to Broadway, thence through Park-row to City Hall-square, passing in review before the Mayor, and up Broadway to Union-square Plaza, where the two commands will be reviewed by Major-Gen. Shaler. Returning, the march will be through East Sixteenth-street, Irving-place, Twentieth-street, Fourth-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Madison-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, and Fourteenth-street to the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

FIFTY THOUSAND HAPPY CHILDREN PARADING.

GALA DAY OF BROOKLYN'S LITTLE ONES—EXERCISES IN PROSPECT PARK—THE CROWDS OF SPECTATORS.

Yesterday was the annual gala day of the Brooklyn Sunday-school scholars, and young and old, numbered by the thousands, enjoyed it to the utmost. About 140 Sabbath-schools paraded and took part in the exercises incidental to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union, and a moderate estimate of the number of teachers and scholars in the different lines would place it at over 50,000. Everywhere along the routes of the processions, houses were gayly decorated, flags were flying, and the city was arrayed in its Fourth of July dress. The streets were thronged with merry, laughing children, and happy parents, all in holiday attire. The weather could not have been more auspicious. The day was cloudless, and the rays of the sun were not penetrating enough to create any discomfort. It was warm enough to enjoy ice-cream, and not warm enough to interfere with the pleasure of the children in their march, and it is doubtful if ever a "May walk" was undertaken under more favorable circumstances. Of the 50,000 who participated in the festival, at least 10,000 were congregated in Prospect Park. This division was composed of the Sunday-schools attached to 24 churches, and their exercises were watched by at least 20,000 interested spectators. Every preparation had been made in the park for the comfort and pleasure of the little ones. The space on the common set apart for their use was inclosed by a rope, and the poles supporting it were decorated with red, white and blue pennants. A large force of policemen was on hand to enforce the rules, and within this inclosure no person was admitted who did not wear the badge which showed that he was a member of one of the schools. The space allotted to the use of the children was large enough to give them plenty of room, there was abundant shade beneath the large trees on the common, the grass was green and inviting, and the little ones were allowed to trample it to their heart's content.

At 1:30 the schools began to march into the park, with their many-colored banners flying, and many of them headed by a drum and fife. The Twenty-third Regiment Band furnished music for the schools combined. Four stands had been erected in favorable locations, beneath the trees, and benches enough to accommodate all were ranged in front of them. The exercises consisted of singing, reading the Scriptures, prayer, an address not to exceed 15 minutes, and concluded with the benediction. The music was the same at all the celebrations throughout the city, the children doing the singing, being accompanied by the band. Around stand No. 1 in Prospect Park were gathered the Sunday-schools connected with the following churches: Lafayette-Avenue Presbyterian, Nazarene Congregational, Clinton-Street Presbyterian, Pacific-Street Chapel, Park Congregational, Flatbush Baptist, and Flatbush Methodist Episcopal. Stand No. 2 was devoted to the Sunday-schools connected with the Tabernacle, the Covenant Congregational, and the Greenwood Baptist churches. Mr. Arbuckle led the singing with his cornet, and the address was omitted, the children instead being treated to a cornet solo, (Robin Adair,) followed by the "Sweet By and By." Section 3 embraced the following churches: Eighteenth-Street Methodist Episcopal, Union Congregational, Memorial Presbyterian, Sixth-Avenue Baptist, Grace Methodist Episcopal, Parkville Methodist Episcopal, Windsor Terrace, and the Church of the Atonement. It was estimated that around this stand were gathered at least 4,000 children, and the banners were so thick that they fairly shut off the view from the stand to the rear. Stand No. 4 was occupied by six schools, belonging to the Twelfth-Street Reformed, Second United Presbyterian, All Saints' Episcopal, Olivet Chapel Gospel School, and First German Baptist churches. At 3 o'clock the exercises at the stands were concluded, and the various classes formed in line and marched to the inclosed space on the green, where the parade was to take place. When the line had been formed, the Twenty-third Regiment Band placed itself in front, and the parade, to which the children of Brooklyn look forward with so much eagerness every Spring, began. There was an interminable array of banners of all colors and of all sizes, from the large American flags, borne by strong men, to the tiny piece of satin carried in the hands of a toddling girl of four years. As the grand multitude moved down the green in a compact mass, the scene was brilliant beyond description. It was a pageant at which 20,000 people gazed in admiration. The children were proud and happy, as they always are when they get behind a band of music with a flag in their hands, and they entered heartily into the spirit of the parade. They passed in review before Mayor Howell, President Baylis, of the Sunday-school Union, and Grand Marshal Hodenpyl, cheering and clapping their hands, and then marched back to their respective stands, where, after receiving refreshment tickets, they returned to their several churches to enjoy the best part of the anniversary day in unlimited quantities of ice-cream, cakes, and candies.

The Heights division was in six sections, and met for the exercises in the First Presbyterian Church, the Academy of Music, the Presbyterian Church on Remsen and Clinton streets, St. Ann's Church, the Church of the Pilgrims, and Plymouth Church. It was composed of the Sunday-schools of 28 churches. After the exercises in the churches, the different schools met and had their parade on Clinton and Pierrepont streets. The line of the procession was thronged with spectators, and many of the houses along the route were beautifully decorated in honor of the children. The Clinton-avenue division required eight different churches to accommodate it, and was composed of 23 Sunday-schools. About 8,000 scholars were in line, and the parade was around the square bounded by Clinton, Washington, Willoughby, and Greene avenues. The Tompkins-avenue division numbered about 5,000, from six different schools and marched in Tompkins Park. In the New-York-avenue division, it was estimated that 3,000 children took part in the parade, which was on Macon and McDonough streets and Marcy and Gates avenues. The Bedford division included scholars from 12 churches, and it is estimated that at least 5,000 children were in line. The parade-ground was Bedford-avenue, from Putnam to DeKalb avenue. The Carroll Park division embraced scholars from 17 Sunday-schools, and was divided into six sections, each section being accommodated in a different church before the parade. The march of this division, which was said to have been participated in by 5,500 children and teachers, was along Clinton-street, from First-place to Degraw-street. At the close of the parade each division was treated, as was the case at Prospect Park, to all the good things which they could eat, and as happy a lot of children said their prayers in Brooklyn last night as could be found in the wide world.

A CORONER DISAPPOINTED.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Sergt. Barclay, of the Paterson, N. J., Police force, while in the neighborhood of the Erie Depot, was surprised by a handsome young woman rushing into his arms in a state of great excitement. As soon as she recovered in a measure, she told him, with much agitation, that a young lady friend of hers had deliberately drowned herself in a swamp near the Passaic River, a short distance above Paterson. Sergt. Barclay summoned four other stalwart policemen and Coroner Hurd, and, under the girl's lead, started for the scene of the tragedy. On the way they learned from their agitated conductress that she and the other girl had been off to a party in the company of a young man named Rose. He had paid one of them more attention than the other, and the slighted one began to upbraid him for it while they were riding home, at 2 o'clock in the morning. He tried to laugh her out of her absurd jealousy, but this provoked her the more, and she finally jumped out of the carriage and threw herself into a lagoon near the river. The other girl ran to the city for help, and the young man ungallantly drove off home to avoid being held responsible for the suicide. The Police looked long and vainly for signs of the fair *Ophelia*, but suddenly they were startled at seeing a tall female figure approaching them, apparently in the habiliments of the grave. Their excitable female friend shrieked, "It is her ghost," and once more threw herself into Sergt. Barclay's arms. The spectre steadily neared them, and soon their fears were relieved at finding that it was the would-be suicide in a state of robust health. When her companions deserted her, she concluded that her heroics were wasted on such dull clods, so she scrambled out of the mud and water, went home, put on a fresh white dress, and came back to see how the search for her body progressed. The Paterson Police have not much to say about the matter, and the Coroner is doubly disgusted.

THE RUSH FOR THE CERTIFICATES.

The Sub-Treasury clerks were compelled to invoke the assistance of two policemen and two special watchmen, in addition to the two detectives attached to the building, to keep the crowd of applicants for certificates in order yesterday. All sorts of ruses were resorted to to secure favorable positions in line, and there was a good deal of scuffling and angry words and threats, but no blows were struck. Up to 2:15 P. M., when the supply gave out, $60,000 worth were sold. The sales of certificates at the Post Office and sub-stations yesterday amounted to $80,000.

A VENDETTA AND ITS CONSEQUENCE.

John Leyh, carpenter, of No. 200 Clinton-street, and Henry Klokmeir, of No. 83 Montgomery-street, have been enemies for six weeks. On last Tuesday Leyh was employed in making an ice-box in the saloon of John Stelz, at No. 181 Clinton-street. After he finished the job he sat down to drink a glass of beer, and Klokmeir, who, as alleged, had been hunting him, entered, and, according to Leyh's statement, falling upon him, beat and kicked him savagely. Klokmeir was taken away, and Leyh started home. When he reached the corner of East Broadway and Clinton-street, he found Klokmeir waiting there for him. The latter again, he says, struck him, knocked him down, kicked and tramped upon him, and was proceeding to knock his brains out with a club, when some citizens interfered. Leyh was carried home and had to be put to bed. He grew rapidly dangerously ill, and yesterday was in such a precarious condition that the Coroner was summoned to take his ante-mortem statement, which he made as above. A warrant for Klokmeir's arrest was issued.

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER TRIAL.

COUNSEL FOR THE ACCUSED ADDRESS THE JURY—THE PROSECUTION ABUSED.

The attention of Judge Knapp and the jury who are trying the Smith murder case in Jersey City was devoted yesterday to listening to the addresses made for the defendants by Gilbert Collins and ex-Judge William T. Hoffman. Mr. Collins is one of the counsel for Mrs. Smith. He is a young man, but holds a high place in the Bar of the county. In his address yesterday he succeeded in dealing the methods of the prosecution some heavy blows, which were rendered all the more effectual by the smiling blandness of his manner. Ex-Judge Hoffman, who followed him, is a warm, impassioned orator, whose manner attests his sincerity, and whose speech was marked by some fine bursts of eloquence.

Mr. Collins, in his argument, said the case was conducted in an unfair manner by the prosecution. He referred to one instance. It concerned Mrs. Smith's night-sacque. Just after Mrs. Smith and Bennett had got into custody their clothing was sent by Chief Nathan to Prof. Doremus. The Professor analyzed the spots, and testified as to the results of that analysis before the Coroner's jury. But neither at the trial before the first petit jury nor at the present hearing had he been produced. During the course of the trial now in progress something was said about the results of the Professor's analysis.

"Oh," said Mr. McGill, "he found no blood on any of the clothing taken to him."

After recess that day Mr. Wakeman, who had been present at the inquest, notified Mr. Collins that blood had been found on one of Mrs. Smith's night-sacques. Reference to the written testimony showed the correctness of Mr. Wakeman's recollection.

"But for Mr. Wakeman," said Mr. Collins, in commenting on these facts, "the District Attorney might have argued that Mrs. Smith had disposed of her bloody garments and put on clean ones. But the discovery of blood on the night-sacque is God's own evidence for us. The spots were on the outside of the right sleeve, just where they would have fallen had she been lying on her back by her husband's side when the blood was spattered by the blow on his head.

"I think I can see an animus prompting the whole prosecution of this case," said Mr. Collins. "The members of her husband's family have been hounding Mrs. Smith—raking up stories seven years old to hurt her—and telling every little word she said or act she did in that fatal day, to aid in her conviction. We have from them, on the State's examination, the expressions and the acts which it was thought pointed to guilt. We learned of her griefs only on cross-examination, and, perhaps, the whole story of her mournings has not been told yet. No matter what she had said, it would have been guilt. If she were gay, she would have been heartless. If she grieved, it would have been remorse. If she were calm, she would have been indifferent. If she were agitated, it would have been remorse. She had led the officers in their search through the house, pointing out here and there what had been disturbed through the night. That was an evidence of guilt! Who else could have told? Nor must the jury forget that she was naturally the one who would be asked for aid in such a search, or that she was plied with questions every minute of the day."

Ex-Judge Hoffman next addressed the jury: "Who did this crime?" he asked when he began. "That question has been asked a myriad of times, and no answer has come. The officers of the law alone of all the multitude claim to have solved the mystery. Are these defendants guilty? The law says no, the testimony says no! No direct proof has been offered as to the commission of this crime. The case is circumstantial, but you must have proof as positive as if the fact were proved by eye-witnesses. Has this been furnished? The Prosecutor, in his opening, says, 'If the defense show their innocence then we will join in asking an acquittal. The law says you shall be held to be innocent until your guilt is proved.' And yet the State of New-Jersey, in her appointed officer, says: 'Until they prove their innocence we will not ask you to acquit.'" In this case, Judge Hoffman continued, there is no clue except that Mrs. Smith cannot have struck the blows. It is not proved, even, that these weapons were used. But if they were, we say that they were used and left to throw suspicion on the inmates of the house. The State claim that the two removed the board from the cellar and hid it. There is no proof of it. The Prosecutor had asked why a stranger should go there with a chloroform bottle, and pour it into a Lubin's Extract bottle? There is no proof in the case that any living soul ever did it. He says it was done to avert Officer Smith's suspicion. Who says there was any bottle there to cause suspicion? He says that she used her own perfume bottle? Where is the testimony that she had any perfume bottle? In reference to the eight-page letter Judge Hoffman said that he may misunderstand the duty of an officer of the State, but it did seem to him that that letter was not properly secured. The Prosecutor had said that the defense had contested the admission of the letter step by step. Counsel did not recollect a single question on cross-examination of any of the witnesses whose testimony led up to the letter. The letter was written by a boy in love—just at that age and just in that condition to write a foolish letter.

The court at this point interrupted the argument to announce adjournment.

A FOURTH WARD DEN RAIDED.

IDLENESS AND DEBAUCHERY ARRAIGNED IN COURT—A TRIP TO THE ISLAND.

The Tombs Police Court presented a livelier appearance yesterday morning than it has worn for some time. It was crowded with a motley assemblage, including boot-blacks, petty thieves, and persons of the lowest grade in life. Capt. Petty and a squad of his officers had early in the morning raided a low lodging-house in Oliver-street, kept by Mrs. Bridget Donnelly, and known as "The Dirty Spoon." Capt. Petty captured 18 men and 23 women, one of whom was the proprietress. "The Dirty Spoon" is a two-story brick and attic house, and the low wretches who frequent it by their misbehavior and gross misconduct, have for a long time been a source of perpetual annoyance to the respectable people in the neighborhood. The attention of the Board of Health is called to the fact that beneath the first floor, in a large hole, which is covered by a trap-door, is accumulated a heap of garbage and refuse, from which a most offensive smell arises, and which if not removed immediately may breed pestilence in the neighborhood. The inmates of the house when arraigned before Justice Wandell, presented a pitiable sight, for certainly a more degraded, debased, and wretched set of human beings was never before seen in the Tombs Police Court within the memory of the oldest officer. The prisoners were called each one in turn, and were disposed of singly. With the exception of a few, who were unknown to Detectives Carr and Keirns, and who were discharged, Justice Wandell committed them to the Island, in default of bail, for periods ranging from 10 days to 3 months. Mrs. Donnelly, the proprietress, was released on furnishing $500 bail to answer for keeping a disorderly house. Some of the statements made by the prisoners in their own behalf were most amusing. One individual, who said his shirt was at the laundry, and who wore a seedy and filthy remnant of an overcoat pinned close around his neck, admitted that he had not worked in seven years. On being asked if he had any money in his possession, the fellow said, "Certainly, I've got some money; I ain't one of them fellows that buy Government ten-dollar bonds, but, nevertheless, I have a little sugar," and as he ended his little speech, he drew forth from some mysterious portion of his outer garment a big package of brown paper in which he had 8 cents carefully stowed away. This Fourth Ward capitalist will probably not have as much as eight cents when he leaves Blackwell's Island three months hence.

A PROPOSED HEBREW CONVENTION.

Preparations are being made by prominent Hebrews for a Jewish national convention in this City. The delegates will represent the various branches of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which had its origin in the West, and was made national a few years ago by reorganizing the Board of American Delegates. Religious subjects of considerable interest are to be discussed, and the colonization scheme to acquire lands for indigent Hebrew emigrants in the Western Territories will consume much of the time of the convention. A committee having charge of the matter is to make a report during the sessions of the convention, and it is said that the report will show an enterprise which will surpass in charitable conception any similar scheme. The Union controls a college in the West, where young men are being educated for the Hebrew ministry, and in this connection the recent movement on the part of the reformed Jews to change the Jewish services from Saturday to Sunday will receive attention. The convention will be called in a few weeks.

THE LONG ISLAND VISITORS' GUIDE.

The Long Island Railroad Company have issued a very pretty hand-book of Summer travel for visitors intending to spend their vacation upon the island. The book is so neatly and artistically got up that it is well worth reading, even if one is not going there. Its illustrations of the scenes along the sea-shore, the picturesque spots on the island in the interior, the many charming nooks to be discovered about the bays and inlets, are of a high order of merit, and very different from the rubbish which usually fills up guide-books. There are, also, portrait groups of the principal chiefs and their families of the tribe of Indians still lingering on Long Island, and articles which are excellent reading on the many places of historic interest on the island, on the fishing, the shooting, and the scenery. A very full, general directory of the island completes this neat little work. Rogers & Sherwood, of Barclay-street and Park-place, are the publishers.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The members of the Cotton Exchange will meet to-day to decide on the advisability of observing Saturday, the 31st inst., as a holiday.

Fisk & Hatch have issued another circular giving information to investors who ask many questions in reference to the 4 per cent. bonds.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association last evening appropriated $300 for the relief of the colored refugees of the South.

Charles Smith, a sailor, fell from the mast-head of the steam-ship Hindoo, while she was anchored in the North River off Pier No. 29, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

Commodore Kane has withdrawn his resignation as commanding officer of the New-York Yacht Club, and in his absence Vice-Commodore William H. Thomas will command the club's fleet during the Summer months.

A handsome king vulture, of the class *Gypagus papa*, a South American bird, has been presented to the Central Park Menagerie by Mr. Garret Roach, of the Morgan Iron Works. The bird is in full plumage, and has been placed in the eagle aviary.

Edward Langan, a painter, residing at Third-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third-street, fell from a scaffold on the fourth floor of the building No. 137 Broadway, where he was engaged in painting, and was fatally injured. He was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

The Woman's Art Department of Cooper Union is to have its twentieth annual reception on Thursday evening next. The reception of the Male Art Department occurs the following evening, and the annual Commencement exercises of the Union take place on Saturday evening, May 31.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors from Robert McFeeters and Andrew McFeeters, composing the firm of McFeeters & Co., to Richard H. Huntley, and from Jabez Judson to Theodore S. Kingsland, with preferences amounting to $2,750, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Internal Revenue Agent Brooks arrested Theodore Cohn in the street yesterday for having in his possession 550 cigars on which no duties had been paid. The cigars were confiscated, and Cohn was committed for examination before United States Commissioner Shields, in default of $500 bail.

The Customs Inspectors seized yesterday 1,200 cigars on the Santiago de Cuba, from Havana; two pieces of black silk on the City of Berlin, from Liverpool; four demijohns of olive-oil and one case of gin at No. 16 Union-street, Brooklyn, and one keg of prune brandy on the Amérique, from Havre.

The Catskill Mountain House, the leading hotel of the Catskill region, will be opened for the reception of guests on June 1. This hotel is perched on a rocky ledge, 2,500 feet above tide-water. The view which it commands is unsurpassed, the atmosphere round about is free from malaria, and the surroundings generally are very agreeable.

Edward Daly, of No. 262 First-avenue, was employed on one of the offal boats lying in the East River, at Twentieth-street. During an idle spell Wednesday afternoon, he lay down in the boat and fell sound asleep. While he was in that state some cart-driver backed his vehicle toward the craft, and, not seeing Daly, dumped a large load of manure into the boat, and it fell in bulk on Daly and smothered him. His dead body was found under the stuff yesterday morning.

The death certificate of Caroline Johnson, a child, who died from natural causes, at No. 121 West Twenty-fifth-street, was received at the Bureau of Vital Statistics yesterday. The peculiarity about the case is that the father of the child is a German, and the mother is a colored woman from North Carolina. Dr. Nagle says that this is the first instance of a German being married to a negress that has come to his knowledge since his connection with the Health Department.

BROOKLYN.

Sixteen dogs found in the streets without muzzles were shot by the Police of East New-York yesterday.

Mark Reubens, a man 70 years of age, was fined $20 yesterday by Judge Semler for cruelty to a horse. It was charged that Reubens tied the horse's feet together, and then stuck needles in his eyes. He also cut off the animal's eyelids, squirted tobacco-juice in its eyes, and rubbed salt on wounds made on the horse's back with a sharp stick.

In the suit for absolute divorce brought by Robert Brown against Catharine T. Brown, a jury in the City Court yesterday gave a verdict for the defendant. The complaint charged that Mrs. Brown had been guilty of adultery with one Allen Ransom on board the yacht Foam, while the vessel was becalmed in Hempstead Harbor, near Sea Cliff, in July, 1878.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the Penitentiary Committee was directed to advertise for bids for the convict labor, the contract for which is now held by the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company. The committee was also directed to investigate and report at the next meeting the amount of capital stock invested by that company, what dividend was paid on the investment, and how many prisoners and others were employed by the company in the Penitentiary.

LONG ISLAND.

The Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York commenced its session in the African Church, on Washington-street, in the Village of Jamaica, yesterday, the Rev. Daniel A. Payne presiding. On Sunday the services will be held in the Town Hall, when the Bishop will preach.

A two-story frame house, unoccupied, on Eleventh-avenue, near Higgins's nursery, Whitestone, was discovered to be on fire early yesterday morning. When the fire was discovered it had gained such headway that it was impossible to save the building. The loss is between $1,200 and $1,500. The house was owned by Thomas Martin.

Henry Dennan, about 25 years of age, son of Mr. James Dennan, one of the Long Island City Improvement Commissioners, shot himself, late on Wednesday evening, in a liquor-saloon kept by his father on Vernon-avenue. He was under the influence of liquor when he committed the deed, and there is some doubt whether he really intended to kill himself. The ball entered his abdomen just above the navel. At last accounts he was still alive, with but little hope of his recovery.

STATEN ISLAND.

The body of an unknown man was found in Prince's Bay near the Red Bank Light-house yesterday. A woolen shirt was its only garment. The skull was bare and one arm was missing. A pocket-book containing $36 in gold and currency was strapped to one of the legs. Coroner Hervey, of Rossville, took charge of the case.

The master of the pilot-boat Isaac Webb notified the authorities of Stapleton yesterday that Frederick Bandiera, a Sandy Hook pilot, had been missing from his boat since midnight last Saturday. At that hour Bandiera left the cabin and went on deck. As he was not seen afterward, it is supposed he committed suicide by drowning. He had been a pilot on the Isaac Webb for eight years.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The new Board of Trustees in White Plains, composed of four Republicans and two Democrats, have made the following appointments: Clerk, John Beach; Police Justice, James H. Moran; Chief of Police, Henry Maynard; Treasurer, William B. Tibbetts; Corporation Counsel, Josiah Mitchell.

NEW-JERSEY.

Dr. Charles L. Shelton, a well-known physician of Jersey City, and at one time Missionary in India, died yesterday.

J. W. McCulloch, Receiver of the New Jersey Midland, while driving with his wife through Ridgefield Park yesterday, was thrown from his carriage and slightly injured. His wife was more seriously, but not dangerously, hurt.

At the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of New-Jersey the following officers were elected: President, A. S. White, of Mount Holly; Vice-President, W. M. Townley, of Newark; Second Vice-President, J. C. Decou, of Trenton; Recording Secretary, A. P. Brown, of Camden; Corresponding Secretary, R. W. Vandervoort, of Newark; Treasurer, William Rust, of New-Brunswick. The association will meet next year at Jersey City.

L. M. Drew, the Principal of the Hoboken public school whose body was found Wednesday floating in the river off Fort Lee, will be buried in Hoboken to-day. He had become despondent because of some disagreement he had had with the Hoboken School Board, and disappeared from home on April 9. A hole in his forehead, probably made by a bullet, suggests the notion that he shot himself on the shore front, and dropped into the water when he fell. He was 60 years of age, and had been for many years Principal of Public School No. 2.

RUMORED INDICTMENTS IN BROOKLYN.

The Grand Jury came into the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday, and asked for instruction in reference to a case which was not named, but which was generally believed to be that of F. A. Massey, President of the Department of City Works. Ex-Supervisor Quimby, who was foreman of the jury, asked Judge Pratt whether, after a majority of the Grand Jury had determined to close the evidence in a case under investigation, the minority could be allowed to bring in fresh evidence. Judge Pratt said he had never before heard such a question asked by a Grand Jury. Grand Jurors, he said, should not act on suspicion, rumors, or mere hearsay evidence. They were to be governed by their own rules, and could consult with the District Attorney, who was the sworn officer of the law. One of the Grand Jurors desired to know if, when he was not satisfied with the evidence brought forward in any case under investigation, he had a right to summon new witnesses, to which the court replied that it was a matter for the members of the Grand Jury to decide for themselves. Assistant District Attorney Wernberg said the jury wanted to know whether, if they had secured evidence which seemed to show that a crime had been committed, they could summon fresh evidence which might explain the alleged crime. Justice Pratt said the Grand Jury had not the power to try cases. The members were men of business, and they knew that trials in the courts cost money to the county. After some further remarks from the court deprecatory of haste in finding indictments, the Grand Jury retired to their room.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Theodore M. Davis, the Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, will begin to-day the payment of a final dividend of 5 per cent. to the depositors. Payment will also be made of 30 per cent. on account of accrued interest to such depositors as will accept the dividend in full satisfaction of their claim for interest. The amount on hand for paying the balance of the principal is $58,388 14, and for interest $58,346 93. The robbery of the bank in June, 1869, and the failure to recover any of the stolen property, exclusive of that found in a trunk in Elizabeth-street, and addressed to the late Superintendent Jourdan, had the effect of badly crippling the institution. After that its affairs were conducted in a spiritless manner, until the presentation of a check for $76,000 by Bank Examiner Charles Callender, in 1871, caused it to suspend.

THE UNITED STATES BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual dinner of the Commercial Law Committee of the United States Board of Trade was given last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel. About 50 persons were present. Mr. David Dudley Field presided at the after-dinner session, and, in his remarks introducing the speakers of the evening, excused himself from responding to the toast the Chairman had arranged for him. The responses to the toasts were made by Postmaster James, Judge Larremore, ex-Congressman B. A. Willis, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, Clark Bell, H. Alker, Surrogate Calvin, Mayor Hopper, of Jersey City, and W. H. Arnoux.

THE NEW-JERSEY BRIBERY CASES.

In the Monmouth (N. J.) County Court yesterday, three cases of alleged bribery at the last general election were decided in favor of the defendants, on the ground that the voters did not receive their $2 until after they had voted, and as no promise of reward or inducement had been given them before voting, the law punishing bribery with perpetual disfranchisement and ineligibility for office could not hold them.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

George Peabody Russell is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Senator W. S. Dickinson, of Bangor, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

C. B. Wright, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort House.

Charles I. M. Gwinn, of Baltimore, and Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. James W. Singleton, of Illinois; Reuben R. Springer, of Cincinnati, and Gen. C. H. T. Collis and F. T. S. Darley, of Philadelphia, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Capt. Paul Boyton, George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, and D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania; Capt. Tassig, of the German Navy; Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, of Delaware; Gen. A. S. Buford, Judge W. R. Staples, and Judge E. G. Burks, of Virginia; ex-Senator James Wood, of Genesee, N. Y., and Assemblyman C. M. Titus, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

BRAZIL COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO JANEIRO, May 21.—Exchange on London, 19⅞d. Coffee animated; prices very firm; good Firsts, 5,600@5,750 reis ⅌ 10 kilos. Average daily receipts for the week, 10,500 bags. Week's shipments to the Channel and North of Europe, 18,000 bags; to the United States, 22,000 bags; to the Mediterranean, 1,000 bags. Week's sales for the Channel and North of Europe, 20,000 bags; for the United States, 47,000 bags; for the Mediterranean, 6,000 bags. Stock, 162,000 bags.

SANTOS, May 21.—Coffee market very quiet, prices nearly nominal. Average daily receipts for the week, 3,300 bags. Week's shipments to all countries, 22,000 bags; to the Channel, Europe, and the Mediterranean, 18,000 bags; sales of the week for Europe, 13,000 bags; for the United States, 4,000 bags. Stock, 64,000 bags.

TRY RIKER'S "AMERICAN FACE POWDER." Warranted harmless, and indorsed by all the leading dramatic artistes. Sold everywhere at 25 cents. Test it. WM. B. RIKER & SON, Sole Manufacturers, No. 353 6th-av.—Advertisement.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship *Canima*, for Bermuda.—R. T. Froth, Capt. Brown, J. R. Craft, J. Johnston, J. Q. Jones, Mrs. Jones, R. Conyers.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

MAY 22.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:36 | Sun sets....7:17 | Moon sets....0:50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:15 | Gov. Island..10:04 | Hell Gate..11:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, MAY 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; State of Virginia, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Wieland, (Br.,) Hebich, Hamburg, Plymouth, and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Sarah, Sherwin, Philadelphia, J. G. Roberts; Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge & Co.; City of Washington, Timmerman, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Fanny Cadwalader, Clark, Baltimore, J. E. Kuster.

Ship Solide, (Swed.,) Anderson, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Emma Payman, (Br.,) Dexter, Limerick, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Trueo, (Br.,) Burris, Havre, France, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Giacle, (Ital.,) Digandine, Naples, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nor, (Norw.,) Sundvig, Kitchaven, Boekmann, Oerlein & Co.; Probo, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Algeria, Lauro, Storey & Scarpati.

Brigs Dirigo, Coffin, St. John, Antigua, Dwight & Platt; Lizzie M. Merrill, Beal, New-Orleans, J. H. Brigham; Nova, (Br.,) Faber, Bridgewater, N. S., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Rachele, (Ital.,) Mancina, Coruna, Spain, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Schrs. Clara M. Goodman, Jenkins, Ceres and Marsalian, W. H. Crossman & Brother; Annie A. Booth, Bayles, Key West and Cedar Keyes, Benner & Pinckney; Frank A. Magee, Trevorgy, Greytown, Strout & Andrews; W. and H. Wetherspoon, Petite, Windsor, N. S., P. I. Nevins & Son; Silver Heels, Miller, Baracoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; S. V. W. Simmons, Campbell, Jacksonville, Warren Ray.

Sloop Wasp, Hill, New-Haven, Conn., Rackett & Brother.

Barge Chesapeake, Fales, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hindoo, (Br.,) Stevens, Hull 15 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Sons.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Travers, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Princeton, Bradley, Bremen April 5, with empty barrels to C. L. Wright & Co.

Ship Nor, (Norw.,) Torgesen, Tonsberg 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Earl Granville, Copp, London 33 ds., in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co.

Ship Paulina, (Norw.,) Sandberg, Liverpool 34 ds., in ballast to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Ship Vancouver, Carver, Bremen April 8, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Veloz, (Norw.,) Olsen, Havre April 4, in ballast to Boekmann, Oerlein & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Zoina, (Ger.,) Berling, Bremen 46 ds., with empty barrels to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lovisid, (Norw.,) Paus, Grimstad 50 ds., in ballast to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Bark Solo, (Norw.,) Tortensen, Tonsberg 44 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Mercurius, (Norw.,) Isaksen, Langesund 51 ds., in ballast to Boekmann, Oerlein & Co.

Bark Elena, (Ger.,) Soennken, Hamburg 37 ds., with mdse. to Wätjen, Toel & Co.

Bark Mary Goodell, Gilkey, Hamburg 33 ds., with mdse. to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Progress, (Norw.,) Tollefsen, Caibarien 14 ds., with sugar to Regnes Brothers—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Mary Celeste, Heurlen, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Cartwright & Harrison.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, S.E.; clear; at City Island, N.E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wieland, for Hamburg; Denmark, for London; State of Indiana, for Glasgow; Canima, for Bermuda; City of Washington, for Havana; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk; ships Steinvora, and Nevada, for Antwerp; Magdalene, for Bremen; Brothers, Apan, for Naples; St. Mark, for San Francisco; barks Angelo Ferrari, for Buenos Ayres; A. E. Sleeper, for Adelaide; Harold, for Amsterdam; St. Anna, for Marseilles; Ada Carter, for Ceara; Folkvang, for Bordeaux; Romance, for Cape Town; Nina, for Cork or Falmouth for orders.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship General Whitney, for Boston.

RETURNED.

Bark Samuel E. Nickerson, hence for Buenos Ayres, which sld. from City Island 21st, returned 22.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, May 22.—Bark Bessie, (Ital.,) Capt. Capurro, which arr. at Calais on the 19th inst., from Philadelphia, stranded in the harbor. She is much strained and is expected to be greatly damaged.

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SPOKEN.

May 15, off Georges Bank, ship Everest, (Br.,) bound for Antwerp.

FOREIGN PORTS.

FALMOUTH, May 22.—Arr. 21st inst., bark George Treat, Pendleton, St. Helena, and sld. for Hamburg.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 22.—Sld. 15th inst., Aurora, Parthia, latter for New-York; 19th inst., Chapman, Dolva, Giadovia, Nereus; 20th inst., Leone, Bartolomeo Simona Lodo, last four for New-York; Gulena, Laura Maria, Republic, President; 21st inst., Belle of Oregon, Josephine, latter for Philadelphia; Bravo, Capt. Olsen, for Savannah; Brothers, for Baltimore; 22d inst., Medford, for New-York; Kinborn, for Delaware Breakwater.

Arr. 16th inst., Sebastian Bach, latter at Gibraltar; 19th inst., Arpocrate, J. Williams; 20th inst., Talisman, Amaranth, latter at Plymouth; Warren Hastings; 21st inst., Decoto Dubrovacki, off Dungeness; Harttell, Harry Bailey, Edith Carmichael; 22d inst., Valkyrien, New World, Kong Sverre, Padre, Peter Young, Sendie, Admiral Tegethoff, Johanna E. Cann.

LONDON, May 22.—The National Line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Sumner, from New-York May 10, for this port, arr. off the Lizard at 9 o'clock this morning.

The steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from Montreal May 9, has arr. here.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—The steam-ship Quebec, (Br.,) Capt. Dale, from Montreal May 9, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, May 22.—The Allan Line steam-ship Nova Scotian, Capt. Richardson, from Baltimore May 7, has arr. here on her way to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, May 21.—The State Line steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, Capt. Stewart, from New-York May 11, arr. here at 9 o'clock this morning.

The steam-ship State of Georgia, of the same line, Capt. Smith, sld. from Larne at 5 o'clock Sunday morning for New-York.

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This instrument is the simplest, cheapest, most accurate and convenient walking gauge ever invented. It costs far less than pedometers of foreign make and is fast superseding them. There are two forms of index, one registering steps from 23 to 35 inches in length, and another, adapted for Ladies and Children, registering steps from 17 to 26 inches in length. There are also two styles of nickel cases, one with open face, enameled dial, and thick glass, at the price of Seven Dollars, and the other with Hunting Case and metal dial at FIVE DOLLARS. The short-step index is made only in the latter style. The American Pedometer is sent by mail, postage paid, to any part of the country.

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